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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....AUG. 10, 1893.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

Counterfeit silver dollars are reported in circulation in Wilmington.

Forty-three counties in Texas give unfavorable accounts of the cotton crop.

Emperor William, on his yachting tour, has reached England and is the guest of his royal grandmother.

It is now thought Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle will be the successor of Justice Blatchford on the Supreme Court Bench of the United States.

Sir George Tryon, who made so costly a blunder on the Levantine coast, was a grand son of Col. Wm. Tryon, Governor of North Carolina before the revolution.

The directors of the North Carolina Railroad will soon erect a monument to Hon. Calvin Graves who, as president of the State Senate, gave the casting to build the road.

If India undertakes to replace and supercede her silver currency with gold coin she will require $375,000,000 in gold, and then she will have only about $1.25 per capita in circulation.

The Journal of Agriculture, St. Louis, Mo., treating editorially of the condition of the wheat crop and the probable advance in prices, says the best American and European authorities agree that the world's defficiency will be at least 100,000,000 bushels.

There was a panic in Chicago one day last week, and inside of three hours three large brokerage provision firms failed. Later the North American Provision Company, with a capital of $250,000, failed. One of the men interested in this company is worth $18,000,000.

In England there are about 3000 owners of estates above one acre in size, while in France there are 7,000,000 such owners. In England the average extent of a single farm is 390 acres, in France ten acres, with 4,000,000 owners holding properties of two acres, while farms of 200 acres are so scarce that they can be counted on the fingers.

The American Tract Society, which recently celebrated its sixty-eight anniversary, in Washington, reports that since its organization it has been instrumental in distributing 80,000,000 volumes of evangelical non-sectarian literature, in addition to more than 415,000,000 tracts and 220,000,000 copies of periodicals, at a total expense of $2,170,000.

A. E. Cochran, a prominent lawyer of San Diego, Cal., formerly of Georgia, has brought suit in the United States Court for possession of over 100,000 acres of land in the counties of Watauga, Mitchel, and Caldwell. He is grandson of William Cochran to whom with William Tate, the tract was granted by the State in 1795. There are sixty one respondents. Ex-Attorney-General Davidson and ex-Governor Jarvis are Cochran's attorneys. The tract now includes several towns, and is very valuable. Grand-father Mountain is included in it.

The financial outlook of the World's Fair is not gratifying to those who invested money in it as a speculation. The paid admissions for July were only about 85,000 more than for June. Half of the period for which the Fair is to be open has expired. Unless the attendance for the remaining three months is very much larger than for the first three there is likelihood that it will end in financial collapse. But President Higinbotham takes the hopeful view that the attendance for the next three months will be as surprising for its magnitude as that of the first three has been disappointing.

An Indiana man named Dobbins has invented a voting machine which is said to be more simple and accurate than any similar machine. "The Indianapolis News" thus describes it: "The tickets are printed on one tinuous roll, which is locked in the machine. Beneath a glass-covered table the ticket passes from this roll to another roll fitted into a ballot-box. The glass cover is divided into four sections, and between each section is a row of keys similar to the typewriter. The upper key is larger, and is called the straight ticket key, and when this is struck it locks the other keys, thus preventing mistakes."

Charles H. Jones, late editor of the St. Louis Republican, says the Atlanta Journal, has been placed in editorial charge of the New York World. Mr. Pulitzer knows ability when he sees it and in Mr. Jones he has a strong man. He has made a success of every paper he ever had control of and we look for fine work from him on the World. Mr. Jones, by the way, is a Georgian. He was born and reared in Talbot county and is eminently a self-made man. He is still on the sunny side of fifty, is worth $300,000 and draws a salary of $20,000 a year. Mr. Jones has made life a success.

A curious exodus has been for some years and is still going on from Canada to the United States. The descendants of Revolutionary Tories and sympathizers with Great Britain in the war of 1812-14 are emigrating to the State of New York and to the Northern New England States in large numbers. They come quietly, and because this country was the home of their fathers they feel it to be their natural home. The New York News asserts that the feeling is hereditary, and of a piece with the desire of the Israelites in Babylon and Egypt to go back to the homes of their ancestors.

An Episcopal convent or parochial school will be established in Atlanta in September under the auspices of the diocese of Georgia. The school will be under the immediate management of Sister "Clare Eugenie," of Florida, and Sister "Mary," of Macon. Bishop Nelson, in a recently published circular says: "The school will be in charge of sisters of the church who have had varied experience in educational work. Thoroughness and refinement will be two of the prominent features of the school. Terms, $50 for session of nine months, quarterly in advance. Your patronage and assistance are solicited to bring this venture to success."

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

The Treasury Department has issued an order forbidding the revenue collectors taking checks in payment of stamps and collections. ——The Normannia, which sailed from Southampton Thursday will bring £900,000 in gold. ——Mr. Douglass, of Carthage, is in Washington looking up his chances. ——The Postmaster General told Capt. Oldham that he would be appointed postmaster at Wilmington on the expiration of Postmaster French's term. ——The First National bank of Birmingham, Ala., will resume business in two weeks. ——The Georgia railroads gave free transportation to delegates to the State Agricultural association meeting. ——The Virginia Populists met in State convention at Lynchburg last week and nominated a State ticket and adopted a platform, the preamble of which contains an arraignment of President Cleveland. ——The elders' and deacons' institute at Red Springs was pronounced a most complete success. ——John G. Connell, of Quitman, Ga., deliberately murdered Chas. Jenkins, colored, then shoots his own horse and attempts suicide. He shoots at the son of the man who prevents the suicide. Connell has fled. ——Since the middle of May there have been 601 deaths from cholera in Marseilles, and in the last four weeks 826 in all France. ——Since the outbreak of cholera in Naples 100,000 people have left that city. The official reports of the progress of the disease greatly underrate the true state of affairs. ——A dispatch from Bangkok says that the French blockade had not been raised. ——The World's Fair managers are curtailing expenses. They expect to begin the payment of bonds in a few days. ——The Bilb company mills at Macon, Ga., close, throwing 600 people out of work. —— The Commercial bank at Stevens Point, Wis., suspends. ——The president and cashier of the South Side Saving bank of Milwaukee are missing. The grand jury is investigating the case. ——Since the closing of the banks in Pueblo, Cal., a large number of Italians and Austrians residing there have returned to their native lands, believing the Americans were conspiring to rob them. ——The Supreme Sitting of the Iron Hall at Indianapolis has made several important amendments to the constitution. ——There is a regular "small bill" famine throughout the land. New York has responded to the demand from other towns until now her business men are paying a big premium for $20 and smaller bills. ——Lazarus Silverman, a prominent private banker of Chicago, has failed. —— There is talk that the foreign affairs department may be done away with and that the duties now performed by that department will be placed in the control of the Director General. In this way the management hopes to save from $500,000 to $750,000 during the next three months. It is said on the authority of Lyman I. Gage, a member of the finance committee, that the payment of bonds will begin very soon, probably within ten days, and that the finances are down to an economical basis. The expenses, he said, are about $15,000 per day, which is as close as could be expected in a plant of such magnitude. Of course the attendance will determine the final outcome of the fair financially, but with conservative management the bonds ought to be paid out, with a possible surplus besides. ——Bradstreet says: Good prospects at the South tend to produce a more hopeful feeling at Nashville, Atlanta, New Orleans, Little Rock, Houston and Galveston. No currency scarcity is noted at Charleston and Mobile. Banks at Memphis, Galveston, New Orleans, Birmingham and Richmond appear to regard the new National bank currency issue as a permanent relief. Currency is scarce at Birmingham, but confidence since the bank failure is returning. At Louisville, where recent bank embarrassments disturbed trade, confidence is being restored though the volume of business is small. ——An unknown man walked into a prayer meeting at Council Bluff, Iowa, and drawing a revolver, ordered the entire congregation to throw up their hands. Charles Goff, who was praying at the time, promptly rose to his feet and grappled with the would-be robber. In the tussle which followed the revolver was discharged, but the ball fortunately struck a truss worn by Goff and was deflected. The robber then fled. A panic prevailed among the female portion of the congregation during the struggle, but no one was injured. ——C. P. Barrett was arrested at Spartanburg, S. C., on two charges of tampering with the mails. ——Two kegs of beer have been recently shipped to Darlington. One was seized, but the other has been unmolested. ——The indications are that the Southern Base Ball league will soon go to pieces. Most of the clubs are losing money. Some of the clubs decline to act up to the schedule of games and some of the proprietors will put up no more money. ——The Government will appeal from the decision of the California court that the Geary act is unconstitutional. ——Representative Crawford is trying to have a North Carolinian appointed Cherokee agent. ——Only twenty-three internal revenue collectors out of sixty-three have been changed. ——The total net receipts of cotton since September 1st last are 4,999,736 bales. ——Among the arrivals in Washington are Col. Paul F. Faison and wife. ——Candidates Douglas and Green are working the Department of Justice for all it is worth for the position of assistant district attorney. ——Congressman Henderson says he is not in favor of the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act, and wants to carry out the Chicago platform as a whole. ——Treasury Department officials say the treasury is prepared to supply all the small notes wanted, and that the lack of such currency must be due to people hoarding it, for the treasury has recently sent to New York more small notes than at any time in many years. ——J. Abner Harrell is again in Washington working for the position of public printer. ——Nine persons, all ladies but one, of a pleasure party, were drowned on Lake George by the capsizing of their pleasure yacht. ——S. N. L. Carte & Co., of New York, importers of tin and tin plate have failed. ——The Dublin Independent Nationalists oppose the Home Rule bill. ——Richmond, Va., Democrats favor Col. Buford for Governor. ——The Hamilton Brown shoe factory, of St. Louis, closes down, discharging 900 employes. —— Lead is declining in price. ——The Central American Republic of Costa Rico is suffering from both a money panic and yellow fever epidemic. ——James H. Walker & Co., one of the largest dry goods firms in Chicago, confessed judgment for $5,495 and went into the hands of receivers.

National Bank Failures.

Comptroller Eckles has prepared the following statement which will undoubtedly strengthen public confidence: "Recent dispatches having appeared in the newspapers to the effect that since Jan. 1, 1893, 200 banks have failed, the following statement has been prepared that the public may be properly informed:

"Instead of the 200 having closed their doors, but 105 have gone into the hands of the Comptroller of the Currency. Fourteen of this number have already resumed business under favorable conditions and possessed of the confidence of the communities where located, and during the ensuing week it is expected several others will have complied with the requirements of the Comptroller and reopen, while prior to Sept. 1 an equal number will resume.

"Out of the total of 105 closed, but 37 have gone into the hands of receivers, the balance either having reopened or are still in the hands of examiners with strong prospects of reopening. Five of the 105 banks are capitalized in the amount of $1,000,000 cash, 1 at $600,000, 6 at $500,000, 36 at $50,000, and the remaining at $300,000, $250,000, $100,000, and less, but more than $50,000; the greater number, however, being from $100,000 to $150,000.

"By geographical sections the failures are distributed as follows: New England States, 2; Eastern States, 2; Middle and Mississippi Valley States, 15; Northwestern States, 6; Western States, 55; Southern States, 25; total, 105. Herewith is a schedule showing the national bank failures by States, and also the number of national banks yet in operation in each State in the Union:

State.	Number in Operation.	Number Suspended.
Alabama,	29	1
Alaska,	0	0
Arizona,	5	0
Arkansas,	10	0
California,	36	6
Colorado,	38	15
Connecticut,	84	0
Delaware,	18	0
District of Columbia,	13	0
Florida,	17	2
Georgia,	29	3
Idaho,	13	0
Illinois,	213	3
Indiana,	115	3
Indian Territory,	6	0
Iowa,	168	2
Kansas,	136	6
Kentucky,	81	6
Louisiana,	20	0
Maine,	83	0
Maryland,	68	0
Massachusetts,	269	0
Michigan,	101	2
Minnesota,	77	0
Mississippi,	12	1
Missouri,	76	3
Montana,	31	6
Nebraska,	132	5
Nevada,	2	0
New Hampshire,	51	2
New Jersey,	102	0
New Mexico,	10	1
New York,	335	1
North Carolina,	23	1
North Dakota,	22	3
Ohio,	241	2
Oklahoma Territory,	5	1
Oregon,	38	2
Pennsylvania,	397	0
Rhode Island,	59	0
South Carolina,	14	0
South Dakota,	40	2
Tennessee,	53	3
Texas,	223	7
Utah,	10	3
Vermont,	49	0
Virginia,	36	0
Washington,	61	10
West Virginia,	30	0
Wisconsin,	80	1
Wyoming,	12	1
Total,	3,785	105

"It is to be observed that in these States and Territories there have been no failures of national banks, viz: in Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Deleware, District of Columbia, Idaho, Indian Territory, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia.

An Agricultural Creed.

According to the Canada Farmer the agriculturists of Canada met not long ago and adopted for themselves the following creed:

We believe in small farms and thorough cultivation.

We believe the soil lives to eat as well as the owner, and ought therefore to be well manured.

We believe in going to the bottom of things, and therefore in deep ploughing and enough of it. All the better if it be a subsoil plow.

We believe in large crops that leave the land better than they found it, making both the farmer and land rich at once.

We believe that every farm should own a good farmer.

We believe that the fertilizer of any soil is in spirit of industry, enterprise, and intelligence; without these, lime, gypsum and guano will be of little use.

We believe in good fences, good farm houses, good orchards, and good children to gether the fruit.

We believe in a clean kitchen, a neat cupboard, a clean dairy and a clear conscience.

We believe that to ask a man's advice is not stooping, but of much benefit.

We believe that to keep a place for everything and everything in place saves many a step and is pretty sure to lead to good tools and to keeping them in order.

We believe that kindness to stock, like good shelter, is saving of fodder.

The Sweetest Smelling Place on Earth.

The Prince and Princess of Bulgaria are now on their way to Kezanlik, which is beyond all dispute the sweetest smelling place on earth. It lies on the upper Tundja, near the foot of the Shipka pass, in a valley full of rosefields. Kezanlik is the chief seat of the industry in attar of roses. It takes 20,000 of the roses that grow in that valley to yield, by distillation, as much genuine attar or otto of roses as equals in weight a 2 shilling piece. Now is the time that the roses are in full bloom, and the the prince and princess are going there to see and to smell.

A NOTABLE NEGRO.

The Wealthiest Citizen Chatham County Ever Produced.

Chatham Record.]

About forty years ago a mulatto boy was sold in this county and carried to Georgia, and on last Saturday he returned to this place a man worth several hundred thousand dollars.

His career is so remarkable as to read like a romance in real life. His mother was a negro woman, who belonged to Mr. Richard Pilkinton, who lived near Haw river in what is now Baldwin township, and who being in debt had to sell some of his slaves. Among those sold was a mulatto boy, about 15 years old, named Nathan, in compliment to the late N. A. Stedman, who at that time was so popular in this county. Fortunately for the boy his purchaser was Mr. Henry Toomer, a son of ex-Judge Toomer, who took quite a fancy to him, and the lad grew up as Mr. Toomer's body servant, and enjoyed advantages not usually accorded to slaves. Nathan proved himself worthy of his master's confidence and was faithful to him all during the war and until Mr. Toomer's death, shortly after the war. By his unusual intelligence and good judgment Nathan soon after emancipation acquired considerable property and also the respect of the best white men of his acquaintance. Fortune smiled on him and in a few years he became a man of wealth and this wealth was more than doubled when he married the colored daughter of Dixon, the wealthy cotton planter of Georgia, who, dying, devised all his property to her. She died last month and her husband now has all her property in addition to what he owned in his own right, so that his wealth is now estimated at half a million dollars. He has recently sold his property in Georgia and will remove to New York, where he will invest his money. He was on his way to New York when he came by here on a short visit to his old home.

Notwithstanding his wealth Nathan (for that is the name by which he is known) is as respectful to his old white acquaintances as he was when the polite servant of Mr. Toomer, and is a man of very handsome appearance and polite manners. He has the kindliest feelings to the surviving kindred of his former owner, and his manners are as respectful to them now as when he was a slave. His colored kindred here, of course, were very proud of a visit from such a rich kinsman, and to some of them he gave substantial tokens of his kindly remembrance.

It certainly does seem wonderful to think that the wealthiest native of Chatham was a former slave.

Odd Names.

There is a great variety in the names which men, willingly or unwilling, carry with them through life. Sometimes they dignify the bearer, but oftener they burlesque him. A man of an irreligious turn of mind finds it hard to uphold Christian religion as it deserves to be upheld; and it is impossible for Lone Liar to inspire universal respect, if known only by his cognomen. Christian seems to be a favorite name in the West and South. There are Christian Canary and Christian Gall while Christian Finger also figures in the list. Lizzie Barefoot, Charity Tom, Peter Menagerie, Clean Berry, Brazil Pepper, John Duck, Millie Drake, John Chicken, Rose Cardinal, Winter Green, John Roselip, Joseph Goodpasture, Eliza Stonecipher, Amelia A. Turnipseed, Sandy Beard, Bad Temper, Adam Apple, and Pleasant Ladd offer examples of very curious combinations. George Washington Ananias suggests an incongruity. So does Temperance Rumy, while Day Night and August Blizzard are not far behind. Smith Corns, Lean Redman, C. W. Heavystride, Daniel Death, Henry Fivecoats, Birdsong Crow, Henry Pancake, and Fred Coldshow, are all names to attract attention on a signboard. Georgraphy evidently was respected in the family of Tennessee Texas Bowman, while patriotism must have assisted in the selection of America Cannon, America England, and America Patrick. Adam Skunk would naturally ask to have his name spoken with the accent in the right place. Welcome Home is a pleasing title, while there is something curious about the sound of Seneca Sly and Betsy Bump. Ripus Upthebacck should run no danger of having his mail delivered to somebody else. Diamond Stone, Peter Pence, and John Unsold are all queer names. Truly the ways of the American christener are past finding out.

The Oldest Industry.

London Daily News.

The oldest industry in Great Britain—older it could hardly be, for its existence has been traced back to the pre-historic stone age—is still being carried on at the village of Brandon, on the borders of Norfolk and Suffolk, and is reported to be in a flourishing condition. It is a manufactory of gum and tinder-box flints. The work is done in little sheds, often at the back of townfolks' cottages. It will naturally be asked, who wants tinder-box flints and gum flints in these days of phosphorous matches and Martini-Henrys? The answer to the first question is that there is a good trade in tinder-box flints with Spain and Italy, where the tinder-box still keeps its ground in very rural districts. Travelers in uncivilized regions, moreover, find flint and steel more trustworthy than matches, which are useless after they have absorbed moisture. Gun flints, on the other hand, go mostly to the wild parts of Africa, where our old friend "Brown Bess," sold by auction long ago for what flint muskets would fetch, has found, it seems, her last refuge.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

The South's Advantage.

Atlanta Constitution.]

The statement made by Comptroller Eckels that the worst is over in the senseless raids on banks is pleasing to those who are interested in the prosperity of the country.

It is notable that while the South has had but few failures, such as are to be expected in the normal run of business, the great center of misfortune has been in the Northwest. In that section, which, as Comptroller Eckles says, has been the fruitful home of booms and boom enterprises, the people were ripe for the collapse which came. They knew that the business of their section was not built upon a healthy basis. There was mismanagement in business, distrust among the people, and a condition which invited disaster.

Fortunately, the South has escaped all this. The low price of cotton last year brought on an enforced economy which has proved to be a blessing. The economy, beginning with the producers, has forced the merchants to carry light stocks, finally reaching the banks, which adopted a conservative policy. This system of retrenchment, from the bottom up, has put everything in a first class condition. This unity of action in preparing for the future has brought about a concert of purpose which has saved the South from trouble and which promises well for the future.

The summer season is now more than half through. Fruitful crops in sight give promise of healthy renewal of business. The same confidence between bankers, depositors and customers, each holding down expenses for another sixty days, will put the South in such a commanding position that untold prosperity must follow. Let the business men of the South stand together as one man, presenting a united front, fortified by economy and prudence, and once again will our section be the garden spot of the world.

Liberty Cap.

Liberty cap was first used in the United States as one of the devices on a flag of the Philadelphia Light Horse Guards, a company of militia organized some time prior to the Revolution. Aug. 31, 1775, a resolution providing a seal for the use of the board was passed by the committee of safety at Philadelphia. On this seal was engraved a liberty cap and the motto, "This is my right, and I will defend it." The cap is of very ancient origin, and according to Thorne was first worn by the Phrygian conquerors of the eastern part of Asia Minor. The Romans took the fashion from them, and it became customary in Rome to place a red cap called the pileus upon the head of a slave when he was given his freedom. In the year 263, when Saturninus took the capital, a red cap was set up on the top of a spear as a promise of liberty to all slaves who would join him. A cap on a spear was also carried by the conspirators as a token of liberty to Rome when Cæsar was murdered, and a medal, which is still extant, with the same device, was also struck. As an emblem of liberty the cap has been adopted by England and also by France. The liberty cap was blue, with a white border; the French cap was red, and the American is blue, with a border of gilt stars on white.

Proportions of the Human Figure.

The proportions of the human figure are six times the length of the right foot. Whether the form is slender or plump, the rule holds good on an average. Any deviation from the rule is a departure from the beauty of proportion. It is claimed that the Greeks made all their statues according to this rule. The face from the highest point of the forehead, where the hair begins, to the end of the chin, is one-tenth of the whole stature; the hand, from the wrist to the end of the middle finger, is also one-tenth of the total height. From the crown to the nape of the neck is one-twelfth of the stature. If the face, from the roots of the hair to the chin, be divided into three equal parts, the first division determines the place where the eyebrows should meet, the second the opening of the nostrils. A man of good proportions is as tall as the distance between the tips of his fingers when both arms are extended to full length. The test of symmetry is simply turning a man with his face to the wall. If he be perfectly molded and symmetrically made, his chest will just touch the wall, his nose will be four inches away, his thighs five inches, and the end of his toes three inches. The average weight of a man should be one hundred and forty pounds, and his height five feet nine inches.

When Beards were Taxed.

Brooklyn Eagle.]

In the reign of Elizabeth every beard of a fortnight's growth was subject to a tax of eighty-tree cents. Peter the Great, in 1705, imposed a tax upon the beards of the Russian nobles of 100 rubles, while the common people's beard tax amounted to one kopec. This tax caused much dissatisfaction, but in spite of this the impost was extended to St. Petersburg in 1714. The tax on beards was confirmed by Catharine I. in 1726, by Peter II. in 1728, by the Empress Anne in 1731 and 1743 by the Empress Elizabeth. It was repealed by Catharine II. in 1762. In France a beard tax was imposed upon the clergy. The celebrated Duprat, lord high chancellor of France, was the adviser of the measure, and a bull was published by the pope, enjoining the clergy to shave their chins, and then a tax was levied by the king upon all who wished to be exempted from the harsh decree. The bishops and others who could afford the means paid the tax, but the poorer clergy were obliged to yield at the point of the razor.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Dried Flies from Mexico.

"No matter what it may be, if an article brings a fair price I deal in it," said a commission merchant to a writer in the Waverly Magazine. "My last venture consists of dried flies, just common flies which come from Mexico. People buy them for their singing birds. I sell them retail to the dealers. Flies are plentiful in the tropical valleys and the time of the Mexican Indian is not particularly valuable. When he can no longer sleep in his hut on account of the swarms of flies attracted by the filth which accumulates about his front door, he sometimes is stung into a desire for revenge on his enemies. Revenge is sweet, and sweeter if there is any money in it. He goes to the woods and collects a number of green twigs of a certain tree. These he lays in a pile on the floor of his hut, with some dry twigs under them. Then from another tree he gets a gum which he boils into a thin syrup and spreads on the walls of his hut. The flies are attracted by its fragrant and far-reaching odor. They gather to feed on it. When the hut is black with them the Indian sets fire to the twigs on the floor and closes the apertures from the outside. The twigs emit an aromatic smoke which kills the flies and they fall to the floor in thousands. Then the native's wife dries them while he goes to sleep again."

The First Posts.

Chamber's Journal.]

The first posts are said to have originated in the regular couriers established by Cyrus about 550 B. C., who erected posthouses throughout the Kingdom of Persia. Augustus was the first to introduce this institution among the Romans, 31 B. C., and he was imitated by Charlemagne about 800 A. D. Louis XI. was the first sovereign to establish posthouses in France, owing to his eagerness for news, and they were also the first institution of this nature in Europe. This was in 1470, or about 2000 years after they were started in Persia.

In England in the reign of Edward IV. (1481) riders on posthorses went stages of the distance of twenty miles from each other, in order to procure the King the earliest intelligence of the events that passed in the course of the war that had arisen with the Scots. A proclamation was issued by Charles I. in 1631, that "whereas to this time there hath been no certain intercourse between the Kingdoms of England and Scotland, the King now commands his Postmaster of England for foreign parts to settle a running post or two between Edinburgh and London, to go thither and come back again in six days."

Former World's Fairs.

The first great international exposition was that held at London, in the Crystal Palace, in 1851. The next similar undertaking was the "exhibition of the industry of all nations," held at New York in 1853. This was held in Crystal Palace, which was afterwards destroyed by fire. A similar exhibition was also held in Dublin in the same year. In 1854 an exhibition was held in Munich, which was at first very successful, but cholera appeared and caused such a fright that the enterprise was abandoned. The first great Paris international exposition was held in 1855. The second English international exposition was held in London in 1862. Next in order were those held at Constantinople in 1863; Bayonne, 1864; Dublin, 1865; Cologne, Oporto and Stockholm in 1865. Melbourne, 1866; Agra, 1867. Then came the great Paris exposition of 1867, followed by several smaller ones at various places, until 1873, when a very fine one was held in Viena. The next important display was the Philadelphia centennial. Again a number of smaller ones, then the great Paris exposition of 1889, and now the World's Columbian exposition in Chicago, the greatest of all.

Grover Cleveland, Citizen.

From "An Englishman's Impressions of America," July Review of Reviews.

Making allowance for a peculiarity in cheering, no royal personage could have been more rapturously received than was the plain citizen, Grover Cleveland. In the simple morning dress of the ordinary civilian, without ribbon, or medal, or other decoration on his breast, with nothing in his garb to distinguish him from other men, this ruler of more than three score million men stood out in instructive contrast to the brilliantly uniformed representatives of European royalty behind him. It was an object lesson which could hardly be lost on the hundreds from monarchial states.

Be to Speak.

Woman is wonderfully made! Such beauty, grace, delicacy and purity are alone her possessions. So has she weaknesses, irregularities, functional derangements, peculiar only to herself. To correct these and restore to health, her wonderful organism requires a restorative especially adapted to that purpose. Such an one is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—possessing curative and regulating properties to a remarkable degree. Made for this purpose *alone—recommended for no other!* Continually growing in favor, and numbering as its staunch friends thousands of the most intelligent and refined ladies of the land. A positive guarantee accompanies each bottle—at your druggist's. Sold *on trial!*

Vast Extent of Texas.

Texas, the largest of the United States, has an area of 262,290 square miles, says the Memphis Appeal-Avalanche. To the casual reader these figures may seem very little; they show, however, that the Lone Star State is more than fifty-four times as large as the State of Connecticut. If it were possible to run a railroad train from Connecticut to Texas and back in a day, and if the train could take the entire population of the Nutmeg State as given in the last census at every trip, and upon its return to Connecticut there should be as many persons in the State as there were before the train left with its cargo, and if each were placed upon an acre of ground upon his arrival in Texas, the train would be obliged to make 224 trips, or to depopulate Connecticut 224 times, before accomplishing its mission, and then there would remain in Texas 703,808 empty acres. If the entire State of Texas were planted with corn and the hills were two feet apart and the rows were three feet apart, and if every man, woman and child in the State of Connecticut were set to work in the field to hoe the corn, and each person were able to and did hoe two hills in five minutes, it would take this army of laborers seven years 280 days and seven hours to hoe every hill of corn in the State, laboring continuously day and night 365 days each year. The man who fears that he could not elbow his way around in the crowded West without chaffing the nap of his coat sleeves may gather some solace from the statement that the entire population of the globe, 1,400,000,000 souls, divided into families of five persons each, could be located in Texas, each family with a house on a half-acre lot, and there would still remain 50,000,000 vacant family lots.

Suit for $100,000.

BALTIMORE, July 29.—Nathan Toomer, one of the wealthiest colored men living in the South, instituted suit to-day for $100,000 against the Pullman Pallace Car Company. The suit promises to be most interesting; Toomer is nearly white, and is one of the largest land owners in Augusta, Ga. He has represented his district in the Legislature, and is a prominent leader of negroes of the South. An attempt was made a few weeks ago to kidnap his 14-year old daughter, who had been involved in a love affair, and had been sent here to St. Francis Institute, and for which three men are under indictment.

Toomer and his wife were present during the proceedings. Mrs. Toomer was a very nervous woman. She became ill during the hearing of the case. Her husband on June 5th engaged a section in a sleeper from Baltimore to Augusta. They left this city June 7th. At Columbia, S. C., the car was switched off, and Toomer claims, was allowed to remain for twenty-four hours in a freight yard exposed to scorching Southern sun and the noise made by constantly passing engines. Mrs. Toomer became very much excited and a physician was called in. He accompanied her to Augusta, where she died Saturday morning, two days after the Columbia detention. It is claimed in the bill that Toomer and his wife having purchased tickets from Baltimore to Augusta, were entitled to a through trip without any delay. Having been delayed, it is claimed that the Pullman company is responsible.

Living Over a Volcano.

Exchange.

China is populated so thickly that hundreds of thousands of people live all the year round in house-boats. Japan is not so overcrowded as China, but it is populated so thickly that about twenty thousand persons live in the crater of Aso San, a volcano about thirty miles distance from the city of Kumamoto. "Think" says a writer in the Chicago Times, "of walking for miles among fertile farms and prosperous villages, peering into school-house windows and sacred shrines, all within the shell of an old time crater, whose walls rise 800 feet all about you. It gives one a queer feeling. Hot springs abound everywhere. In one place I saw the brick-red water utilized to turn a rice mill. The inner crater is nearly half a mile in diameter, and a steady column of roaring steam pours out of it. The last serious eruption was in 1884, when immense quantities of black ashes and dust were ejected and carried by the wind as far as Kumamoto, where for three days it was so dark that artificial light had to be used."

Gallant Rufus Choate.

On a pretty girl saying to Rufus Choate, "I am very *sad-you-see,*" he replied, "O, no; you belong to the old Jewish sect; you are very *fair-I-see!*"

Nothing adds so much to the beauty of a fair girl as a clear, bright, healthy complexion, and to secure this pure blood is indispensable. So many of the so-called blood-purifiers sold to improve a rough, pimply, muddy skin, only drive the scrofulous humors from the surface to some internal vital organ, and disease and death is the inevitable result. On the contrary, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery strikes directly at the root of the evil by driving the impurities entirely out of the system, and with a fresh stream of pure blood flowing through the veins, nothing but the softest and fairest of complexions can result.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A NARROW ESCAPE!

How it Happened.

The following remarkable event in a lady's life will interest the reader: "For a long time I had a terrible pain at my heart, which fluttered almost incessantly. I had no appetite and could not sleep. I would be compelled to sit up in bed and belch gas from my stomach until I thought every minute would be my last. There was a feeling of oppression about my heart, and I was afraid to draw a full breath. I couldn't sweep a room without sitting down and resting; but, thank God, by the help of New Heart Cure all that is past and I feel like another woman. Before using the New Heart Cure I had taken different so-called remedies and been treated by doctors without any benefit until I was both discouraged and disgusted. My husband bought me a bottle of Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, and am happy to say I never regretted it, as I now have a splendid appetite and sleep well. I weighed 125 pounds when I began taking the remedy, and now I weigh 130. Its effect in my case has been truly marvelous. It far surpasses any other medicine I have ever taken or any benefit I ever received from physicians."—Mrs. Harry Starr, Pottsville, Pa., October 12, 1892.

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee by all druggists, or by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles $5, express prepaid. This great discovery by an eminent specialist in heart disease, contains neither opiates nor dangerous drugs.

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Rightly Dividing the Word of Truth (2 Tim., 11: 15); Ten Outline Studies of the More Important Divisions of Scripture; The Jew, the Gentile and the Church of God; The Seven Dispensations; The Two Advents; The Two Resurrections; The Five Judgments; Law and Grace; The Believer's Two Natures; The Believers Standing and State; Salvation and Rewards; Believers and Professors, by C. I. Scofield of the Southwestern School of the Bible, Dallas, Texas. A plain and very simple help to the study of the Bible. Cloth, 25c.; Paper Cover, 15c.

Behold He Cometh, by Luther Rees, of Paris, Texas, Paper Cover, 10c.; and other Tracts on the Coming of the Lord, by a number of Bible students.

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5—18—93 Fayetteville, N. C.

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Dec. 22—tf

THE OBSERVER.

Established in 1835 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., AUG. 10, 1893.

TURNING OF THE SILVER TIDE IN ENGLAND.

We have several times heretofore noted the growth in recent years of a bimetalic sentiment in England, particularly in the North of England of which Manchester is the great banking and commercial metropolis. In fact, the British Bimetalic League which was formed, say, about 1882, and had its headquarters in London, shifted its head offices to Manchester about 1886. This was due to the fact that the bimetalic sentiment was strongest in the cotton manufacturing districts of which Manchester is the centre. And the sentiment was strongest in such districts because there was a widely prevalent belief that the fall in the gold value of the rupee gave the Indian machine cotton spinners—whose mills had so marvelously multiplied in Bombay after the opening of the Suez Canal and the abolition of the duty on machinery—an advantage in competing for the trade of China, Cochin China, Burmah, and the Straits Settlements. Whether this prevalent belief was justly founded or not, it was held by a large number of Lancashire spinners, probably a majority, who saw their trade for the coarser cotton fabrics, such as the Orientals use, slipping away from them and taken up by Bombay.

But an astonishing piece of news comes to us this week, showing that the bimetalist movement, whose most distinguished advocate heretofore has been Sir William Houldsworth, member of the late Brussels Conference, has actually invaded the very highest quarters. Mr. Balfour, late Tory leader of the House of Commons and Irish Secretary, nephew of Lord Salisbury himself, has actually come out for bimetalism on an international basis! Evidently light is dawning. The reaction is setting in. England finds that as long as she enjoyed a monopoly of gold monometalism, all went well, but that now European demonetization of silver and threatened American demonetization are debasing to a ruinous degree the only currency England's great dependency, India, can use, it is time to call a halt.

Listen to Mr. Balfour:

Surely, if it can be shown that, as regards its stability, its accessibility, its internationality, a double standard is incontrovertibly better than a single standard, and that the evils which follow from a single standard are not obscure and theoretical, but menacing and insistent, touching every interest and every class, I have at all events made out a strong prima facie case, which every man should honestly examine for himself. Whether popular objections to a double standard are or are not well founded, it appears that there has been a Nemesis which has followed upon extreme adherence to what they are pleased to describe as orthodox doctrine.

THE LESSON OF INDIA.

An object lesson may be obtained by turning to the recent history of India. I am not going to say a word of blame or criticism in regard to the Indian Government or of the Government at home. The Government of India, by closing the mints in India, has made the rupee an artificial coin, has made its value depend, not upon the cost of production, but upon the supply as determined by the executive.

What has always been a most dangerous, if not an immoral, condition of things was that the State should not content itself with determining what the legal standard should be, but should itself regulate the supply of that standard.

I understand that the proposal of the Indian Government is that a silver rupee can never rise above the value of 1s. 4d. (about 33 cents.) But while that is the superior limit, the inferior limit evidently is the value of the uncoined silver—and what the value of that may be after the action of the Indian Government and the probable action of the American Government it will take a much better prophet than I to tell you. The net result is that a man who owns uncoined silver no longer owns what is practically legal tender, he owns a depreciated commodity, and what relation his assets would now bear to his debts is a matter of speculation.

BOASTS CONFRONTED BY CONDITIONS.

We hitherto have been accustomed to boast of our isolation in matters of currency. Now we find ourselves trembling with apprehension at the course which may be pursued by this or that Government, over which we have no control. We rightly claimed that we were the great commercial community of the world, trading with all countries, covering the seas with our fleets, taking toll of all nations, having commercial intercourse with all nations.

We now find that the world is divided into gold-using and silver-using countries, that the whole mechanism of exchange between these countries is upset, that merchants who deal with South America or Mexico or China are hampered in their transactions, and find doubt hanging over every element which should determine their course of conduct.

We hitherto boasted ourselves as the upholders of the doctrine of free-trade. We now find ourselves—through a system of currency in which, I fear, we did more than acquiesce—the unconscious but nevertheless responsible authors of a system of bounties which only differs from other systems of bounties established by less enlightened nations in the fact that the bounties are not given to those who are of us, but to those who compete with us.

We have claimed for ourselves that we led the van of commerce, because we were the great upholders of the single gold standard, yet there is not a man in the city of London at this moment who would not look with horror and apprehension at every other nation following so good an example. Let Germany, India and the United States try a gold currency, and a tremor seizes every one of our commercial magnates. They look forward, in the immediate future, to catastrophe, and feel that the ultimate result may be a slow appreciation of the standard of value, which is perhaps the most deadening and benumbing influence that can touch the enterprise of a nation.

CAN SILVER BE SPARED?

I appeal to that portion of my audience whose minds are not yet made up on this question to reflect whether, of all subjects in the world which deserve international treatment, that of the currency does not stand in the very first rank.

I urge them to consider whether we can afford to lose out of circulation in the world the whole of that vast mass of silver which now does duty in oiling the wheels of commerce, whether we can contemplate without absolute terror the substitution of a gold standard throughout the world for the silver standard which now covers so large a part of it.

I ask whether they do not think that be great, preponderating opinion of the city of London ought to be thrown into the scale of those who desire to see some international settlement of this vast problem and the establishment—I would not say of universal bimetallism, for that, I believe, unnecessary—but of some system under which every great commercial community throughout the world would contribute its share, at all events, to maintain the stability of the value of silver.

We have often had occasion to refer to the advance in democracy which even the Tories of Britain have attained as compared with their so-called feeble imitators in America, the gold-bug plutocracy of the great Republic. Hear, again, Mr. Balfour, Tory of Tories, aristocrat of aristocrats:

We ask of a legal tender that it be a stable measure of value; that it be a permanent and fair register of amount of indebtedness; that, if debts are contracted in terms of a given standard currency, at the date they mature neither debtor nor creditor shall find that he has to pay or be paid on principles different from those in operation when the debt was contracted.

* * *

We desire that we should find the most suitable measure of value practicable and possible, though I have no hesitation now in asserting that if you cannot obtain this absolutely theoretical perfection *it is better for the community at large that the standard should be depreciating rather than appreciating.* Standard stability is the ideal, but if it cannot be reached the worst alternative of all is that your standard should be a steadily appreciating one.

If that proposition be granted, I ask whether you think it probable, or even possible, that a general single gold standard should satisfy this requirement of stability, or at all events satisfy it as much as a double standard. Assuming a double standard possible, do you not think that the requirement of stability would be better attained by it than by the maintenance of a single gold standard?

What would an American upstart goldbug say to this proposition of the rich, aristocratic Briton, representative of the British creditor class, that if the standard of value cannot attain the ideal of perfect stability, its variation from that ideal should favor the debtor class as "best for the community at large"?

A CLEVER DIAGNOSIS.

We have seen nothing on the subject so good as the following exposure of the recent Bankers' panic contributed by Mr. Clark Howell, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, in one of his letters to the New York Herald:

* * * It is reported as a physiological fact that a perfectly healthy man can be thrown into a state of hypochondriacal nervousness by being told by his friends with persistent regularity that he is looking dreadfully and that he clearly exhibits evidence of a general breaking down. On being so informed he first laughs at it as an absurdity, but after hearing the same thing hour after hour and day after day from those who know him best he gives the matter serious meditation and sends for the doctor. If he is pursued with the same expressions of astonishment at his constantly weakening condition he is soon in bed and ready for the undertaker.

The business fright from which the country is just recovering was brought about in much the same way. The whole trouble started in New York in an effort to bring about a new issue of bonds to perpetuate the national bank monopoly and to further fortify the position of those who are endeavoring to throw the country to the single gold standard. They determined upon giving the country an "object lesson," and herein rose the chief cause of the trouble. They attributed everything to the Sherman law, taking this as the most direct route to the gold standard.

Every business disaster, every complaint of tightness of the money market, every unsatisfactory negotiation for funds for legal business transactions, was met with the statement that the Sherman law must be repealed. The business interests of the country were put on notice that it was repeal or panic. Almost every banker and money lender in the country shook his head in solemn astonishment on meeting the healthy physique of Business Prosperity, and swore that he was looking dreadfully. This course was consistently and persistently kept up until the poor fellow, frightened almost to death, was put to bed. Dr. Wall Street, with a solemn shake of the head and with his hands on his pulse, carefully informed him that the only possible hope was the repeal of the Sherman bill.

The patient is in this condition now. But it suddenly develops that the crisis is about over and that he is not as sick as he has been led to believe. Gold is coming back from Europe, the banks are unlocking their overburdened vaults and times are getting better every day. The Sherman law has not been repealed, showing conclusively that other causes have been at work to bring about the widespread financial depression from which the country is now recovering.

The plain and simple remedy for the whole trouble and the true cause of it all is outlined in the democratic platform. It is not the Sherman law only, and to the application of the remedy which will cure the disease entirely, and not in spots, the extra session of Congress which meets next Monday must and will apply itself.

CLARK HOWELL.

Atlanta, Ga., August 2, 1893.

IMPUDENCE.

Nothing so clearly indicates the intrinsic weakness of the gold-bug movement to defraud the people, as their indecent and insane haste to rush their disloyal and harmful proposition through without debate. The New York Herald has itself filled with such calls as the following scattered in italics over its pages:

First repeal, then debate. Stop buying silver, then discuss the general financial situation.

We never heard of quite such a "fresh" highwayman, but this gold-bug proposition is precisely equivalent to the demand of a highwayman upon his intended victim who had got the "drop" on him with his pistol, to surrender his pistol so that he (the highwayman) and the victim may thereafter discuss the disposition of the victim's property on terms more favorable to the highwayman.

SENATOR VANCE'S LETTERS.

From the number of letters which the OBSERVER has received from representative Democrats, commending its recent article on Senator Vance, and the enthusiasm and warmth of the terms in which they are written, it is evident that the great Senator has touched the heart of North Carolina to its depths.

The people of North Carolina will not believe it until they see it, that any representative of theirs in Congress shall dare to go back on the Chicago platform, the party law, and vote with the goldbugs for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law.

SENATOR STEWART'S SILVER BILL.

A Washington telegram says that Senator Stewart, of Nevada, has prepared a bill, the first section of which reads:

Be it enacted, &c., That the fourteenth section of the act of January 18, 1837, be, and the same is hereby, re-enacted, which reads as follows: "That gold and silver bullion brought to the mint for coinage, shall be received and coined by the proper officers for the benefit of the depositor; provided, that it shall be lawful to refuse at the mint any deposit of less value than $100, and any bullion so base as to be unsuitable for the operations of the mint. And provided also, that when gold and silver are combined, if either of these metals be in such small proportion that it cannot be separated advantageously, no allowance shall be made to the depositor for the value of such metal.

The second section repeals the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman law of 1890.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The Corinth Canal, which cuts across the narrow stem, 3 and 9-10th miles wide, of the Corinthian Peninsula, was opened on Monday, by the King of Greece. It saves a dangerous passage around Cape Malea and Cape Matapan, at the south of the Morea, and from 8 to 41 hours in time of steam sailing, according to the direction from and to which vessels go.

* * *

The New York Herald has been interviewing Governors of States on the subject of the "unconditional" repeal of the Sherman law. Govenor Carr correctly states the position of North Carolina as follows: "I am in favor of repeal as a democratic promise, but want a substitute law passed before the repeal. This is all I have to say. It expresses in a nutshell my views of the matter. I think that unquestionably this is the sentiment of the people of North Carolina."

* * *

The gold bugs are in a truly ludicrous position. They started their scare upon the outflow of gold. "Look, they said, how the Sherman law is draining the country of gold! We shall soon be bankrupt." And as the gold continued to flow out (to settle our trade balances,) the people got scared, sure enough. Now, Congress has assembled in response to the pressure of the scare, and lo! the gold is pouring back into the country, every ship bringing a load. The condition of the gold-bugs is like that of the neighbor of the hypocondriac who, having recovered from the fit which caused the credulous neighbor to send his servants scurrying over the country after all the doctors in reach, is found by these breathless gentlemen on arrival making merry with his boon companions. Or, what, perhaps, is nearer the truth, we may look upon the gold-bugs as in a pitiable or laughable condition, like that of the nice young man this writer once saw on the beach at Old Point after he had explained to his sweetheart the locomotory processes of the sandfidler. Said the lady, "Oh, Mr. Willie, which way does it go?" And the nice young man, wise of manner, as became one in his position, replied, "Why, this way, of course." But just then the sandfidler, which, as is well known to our readers who combine aquatic with military knowledge, can "change direction" without "changing front," went the other way.

* * *

The Baltimore Sun, usually a sensible paper, endeavors to reply to Senator Vance's letters. It says that Senator Vance, not having the text of the platform before him, misquotes it. The Sun never made a greater mistake in its life. If there ever was a perfect epitome of the letter and spirit of an important document, Senator Vance gave it in his running resume from memory. The goldbug organs seem to be stricken with judicial blindness, or else they have so long been accustomed to seeing their dogmatic interpretation of every public question swallowed by the American people, that they take it for granted the latter can digest anything, no matter how "tough." Why, if these people had the information of an etymological infant, they would know that a "makeshift" is a temporary, or a temporizing, expedient that has to stand until the real thing can be fabricated. And what is the real thing in this relation? The restoration of silver to its position under the laws as it existed from the beginning of the government up to its rascally demonetization in 1873. Instead of doing this, which was the demand of three-fourths of the American people, the Republican party in 1890 substituted the "cowardly makeshift" of the Sherman law, which the Democrats voted against because it was a "makeshift," and not the real thing. But, having come into power, the Democrats—that is, the Democrats who are loyal to the Chicago platform—demand the real thing. That all seems simple enough, and the Baltimore Sun seems to be stupid—or wicked.

The pledges of the platform are joint and not separable on the subject of silver money. You cannot select one, the repeal of the Sherman law for example, and propose to redeem it alone and denounce those who insist on the fulfillment of all, as untrue to the party or differing from it. Nor will men of common sense who are loyal to the purposes they profess surrender the advantages of their position. The law now in existence can be kept thus by the non-concurrence of either the House, the Senate or the President to its repeal; whereas, that Sherman law once repealed, the measures (whatever they may be) which are to take its place—to continue the use of both gold and silver, maintain their parity, remove the tax on State bank circulation and the like—would have to be passed by affirmative legislation requiring the concurrence of all three branches of the law-making department. No sensible man acquainted with the situation can believe for a moment that these measures could be passed under such circumstances. The power of that combined capital which has forced the calling of the extra session and is threatening to destroy again, and finally, the use of silver money, would certainly be able to influence at least one branch of the legislative department, which would be sufficient for their purposes.—SENATOR VANCE.

Ask Your Friends

Who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla what they think of it, and the replies will be positive in its favor. One has been cured of indigestion and dyspepsia, another finds it indispensable for sick headache, others report remarkable cures of scrofula, salt rheum and other blood diseases, still others will tell you that it overcomes "that tired feeling," and so on. Truly, the best advertising which Hood's Sarsaparilla receives is the hearty endorsement of the army of friends it has won by its positive medicinal merit.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Congress of the United States:

The existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation, involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people, has constrained me to call together in extra session the people's representatives in Congress, to the end that through a wise and patriotic exercise of the legislative duty with which they are solely charged, the present evils may be mitigated and the dangers threatening the future may be averted.

FINANCIAL DISTRESS.

Our unfortunate financial plight is not the result of untoward events, nor of conditions related to our natural resources, nor is it traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently check national growth and prosperity. With plenteous crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment and with satisfactory assurance to business enterprise, suddenly financial distrust and fear have sprung up on every side. Numerous moneyed institutions have suspended because abundant assets were not immediately available to meet the demands of frightened depositors.

Surviving corporations and individuals are content to keep in hand the money they are usually anxious to loan, and those engaged in legitimate business are surprised to find that the securities they offer for loans, though heretofore satisfactory, are no longer accepted. Values supposed to be fixed are fast becoming conjectural, and loss and failure have invaded every branch of business.

THE SHERMAN ACT THE CAUSE.

I believe these things are principally chargeable to Congressional legislation touching the purchase and coinage of silver by the general Government. This legislation is embodied in a statute passed on the 14th day of July, 1890, which was the culmination of much agitation on the subject involved and which may be considered a truce after a long struggle between the advocates of free silver coinage and those intending to be more conservative. Undoubtedly the monthly purchase by the Government of 4,500,000 ounces of silver, enforced under that statute, was regarded by those interested in silver production as a certain guarantee of its increase in price.

The result, however, has been entirely different, for immediately following a spasmodic and slight rise the price of silver began to fall after the passage of the act, and has since reached the lowest point ever known.

This disappointing result has led to renewed and persistent effort in the direction of free silver coinage. Meanwhile, not only are the evil effects of the operation of the present law constantly accumulating, but the result to which its execution must inevitably lead is becoming palpable to all who give the least heed to financial subjects.

DISCRETIONARY POWER OF THE TREASURY.

This law provides that in payment for the 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion which the Secretary of the Treasury is commanded to purchase monthly, there shall be issued treasury notes, redeemable on demand in gold or silver coin, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, and that said notes may be re-issued. It is, however, declared in the act to be "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law." This declaration so controls the action of the Secretary of the Treasury as to prevent his exercising the discretion nominally vested in him, if by such action the parity between gold and silver may be disturbed.

Manifestly, a refusal by the Secretary to pay these treasury notes in gold, if demanded, would necessarily result in their discredit and depression as obligations payable only in silver, and would destroy the parity between the two metals by establishing a discrimination in favor of gold.

Up to the fifteenth day of July, 1893, these notes had been issued in payment of silver bullion purchases, to the amount of more than $147,000,000. While all but a very small quantity of this bullion remains uncoined, and without usefulness in the Treasury; many of the notes given in its purchase have been paid in gold. This is illustrated by the statement that between the first day of May, 1892, and the fifteenth day of July, 1893, the notes of this kind issued in payment for silver bullion amounted to a little more than $54,000,000, and that during the same period about $49,000,000 were paid by the Treasury in gold for redemption of such notes.

INROAD UPON THE GOLD RESERVE.

The policy necessarily adopted of paying these notes in gold has not spared the gold reserve of one hundred millions of dollars, long ago set aside by the Government for the redemption of other notes, for this fund has already been subject to the payment of new obligations amounting to about one hundred and fifty millions of dollars on account of silver purchases and has, as a consequence, for the first time since its creation been encroached upon.

We have thus made the depletion of our gold easy, and have tempted other and more appreciative nations to add it to their stock. That the opportunity we have offered has not been neglected is shown by the large amounts of gold which have been recently drawn from our treasury and exported to increase the financial strength of foreign nations. The excess of exports of gold over its imports for the year ending June 30th, 1893, amounted to more than $87,500,000.

ARGUMENT AGAINST SILVER.

Between the first day of July, 1890, and the fifteenth day of July, 1893, the gold coin and bullion in our treasury decreased more than $132,000,000, while during the same period the silver coin and bullion in the treasury increased more than $147,000,000. Unless Government bonds are to be constantly issued and sold to replenish our exhausted gold, only to be again exhausted, it is apparent that the operation of the silver purchase law now in force leads in the direction of the entire substitution of silver for the gold in the Government treasury, and that this must be followed by the payment of all Government obligations in depreciated silver.

At this stage gold and silver must part company and the Government must fail in its established policy to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other. Given over to the exclusive use of a currency greatly depreciated according to the standard of the commercial world, we could no longer claim a place among nations of the first class, nor could our Government claim a performance of its obligations, so far as such an obligation has been imposed upon it, to provide for the use of the people the best and safest money.

If, as many of its friends claim, silver ought to occupy a larger place in our currency, and the currency of the world through general international co-operation and agreement, it is obvious that the United States will not be in a position to gain a hearing in favor of such an arrangement so long as we are willing to continue our attempt to accomplish the result single handed.

The knowledge in business circles among our own people that our Government cannot make its fiat equivalent to intrinsic value nor keep inferior money on a parity with superior money by its own independent efforts, has resulted in such a lack of confidence at home, in the status of currency values that capital refuses its aid to new enterprises while millions are actually withdrawn from the channels of trade and commerce to become idle and unproductive in the hands of timid owners. Foreign investors, equally alert, not only decline to purchase American securities but make haste to sacrifice those which they already have.

PARITY BETWEEN THE TWO METALS DIFFICULT.

It does not meet the situation to say that apprehension in regard to the future of our finances is groundless and that there is no reason for lack of confidence in the purposes or power of the Government in the premises. The very existence of this apprehension and lack of confidence, however caused, is a menace which ought not for a moment to be disregarded. Possibly, if the undertaking we have in hand were the maintenance of a specific known quantity of silver at a parity with gold, our ability to do so might be estimated and gauged, and perhaps in view of our unparalleled growth and resources, might be favorably passed upon.

But when our avowed endeavor is to maintain such parity in regard to an amount of silver increasing at the rate of $50,000,000 yearly, with no fixed termination to such increase, it can hardly be said that a problem is presented whose solution is free from doubt.

The people of the United States are entitled to a sound and stable currency and to money recognized as such on every exchange and in every market of the world. Their Government has no right to injure them by financial experiments opposed to the policy and practice of other civilized States; nor is it justified in permitting an exaggerated and unreasonable reliance on our national strength and ability to jeopardize the soundness of the people's money.

This matter rises above the plane of party politics. It vitally concerns every business and calling and enters every household in the land.

There is one important aspect of the subject which especially should never be overlooked. At times like the present when the evils of unsound finances threaten us, the speculator may anticipate a harvest gathered from the misfortune of others; the capitalist may protect himself by hoarding or may even find profit in the fluctuations of values, but the wage earner—the first to be injured by a depreciated currency and the last to receive the benefits of its correction—is practically defenseless. He relies for work upon the ventures of confident and contented capital. This failing him, his condition is without alleviation, for he can neither prey on the misfortunes of others nor hoard his labor. One of the greatest statesmen our country has known, speaking more than fifty years ago, when a derangement of the currency had caused commercial distress, said: "The very man of all others who has the deepest interest in a sound currency and who suffers most by mischievous legislation in money matters, is the man who earns his daily bread by his daily toil."

These words are as pertinent now as on the day they were uttered and ought to impressively remind us that a failure in the discharge of our duty at this time must especially injure those of our countrymen who labor, and who, because of their number and condition, are entitled to the most watchful care of their Government.

It is of the utmost importance that such relief as Congress can afford in the existing situation, be afforded at once. The maxim, "he gives twice who gives quickly," is directly applicable. It may be true that the embarrassments from which the business of the country is suffering, arise as much from evils apprehended as from those actually existing. We may hope too, that calm counsels will prevail and that neither the capitalists nor the wage earners will give way to unreasoning panic, and sacrifice their property or their interests under the influence of exaggerated fears.

URGENCY OF THE DEMAND.

Nevertheless every day's delay in removing one of the plain and principal causes of the present state of things enlarges the mischief already done and increases the responsibility of the government for its existence. Whatever else the people have a right to expect from Congress, they may certainly demand that legislation condemned by the ordeal of three years' disastrous experience shall be removed from the books as soon as their representatives can legitimately deal with it.

THE TARIFF.

It was my purpose to summon Congress in special session early in the coming September that we might enter promptly upon the work of tariff reform, which the true interests of the country clearly demanded which so large a majority of the people, as shown by their suffrages, desire and expect, and to the accomplishment of which every effort of the present administration is pledged. But while tariff reform has lost nothing of its immediate and permanent importance and must in the near future engage the attention of Congress, it has seemed to me that the financial condition of the country should at once, and before all other subjects, be considered by your honorable body.

I earnestly recommend the prompt repeal of the provisions of the act passed July 14th, 1890, authorizing the purchase of silver bullion, and that other legislative action may put beyond all doubt or mistake the intention and the ability of the Government to fulfil its primary obligations in money universally recognized by all civilized countries.

[Signed] GROVER CLEVELAND,
Executive Mansion, Aug. 7th, 1893.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The Officers of the New House Selected by It.

The hall of the House of Representatives was well filled with Democratic members to-night when at 8:30 o'clock Mr. Holman, chairman of the committee called it to order. It was known before this hour, however, that Mr. Crisp's renomination as Speaker was assured and that there would be no contest over the doorkeepership, Mr. Turner, of New York, after the action of the New York caucus declaring that he was not a candidate, and Mr. Smith, of Texas, seeing the landslide in Mr. Hurt's direction, withdrawing from the race.

After a short speech by Mr. Holman, Mr. Turner of Georgia nominated Mr. Crisp for re-election in a brief, but well timed speech. This nomination was seconded in short pithy speeches by Messrs. Combes, of New York, Hatch of Missouri, and Wilson of West Virginia, after which Mr. Crisp was nominated by acclamation, and amid applause Messrs. Springer, Hatch and Wilson were selected as a committee to notify the Speaker, and a few moments later brought him into the hall, when he was introduced by Mr. Hatch.

Mr. Crisp spoke as follows: "The extraordinary condition of affairs throughout the country has necessitated our meeting in extraordinary session. In so far as that condition is attributable to existing law, we are in no wise responsible. Therefore, now, for the first time in more than thirty years, we are in full power. We can repeal bad laws and we can make good ones. The people have clothed us with that power and expect us to exercise it for their benefit. Our financial system should be revised and reformed. The strictest economy in public expenditures should be observed and taxation should be equalized and greatly reduced. To these purposes are we thoroughly committed. We must redeem our pledges. Let us lay aside every other consideration than the public good and endeavor to so discharge the duties assigned us as to restore confidence, promote prosperity and advance the general welfare of all classes of our people. Sincerely grateful for your confidence and esteem, I pledge myself to devote to the discharge of the duties of the responsible position you have assigned me, all the energy and ability I possess."

At the close of Speaker Crisp's speech Mr. Kerr, of Pennsylvania, was renominated clerk by acclamation and the caucus then proceeded to the election of a sergeant-at-arms, the leading candidate being the present incumbent, Yoder, of Ohio, and Snow, of Illinois. The action of the New York delegation in regard to the doorkeepership that threw Turner out of the race was an agreement to support Felix McClosky, of Brooklyn.

It was generally understood at this stage of the proceedings that whatever was to be expected in the shape of a contest would develop in the struggle for the office of sergeant-at-arms. The Ohio delegation was known to be divided, but rumors to the effect that a peace had been effected later on rendered the outcome interesting and uncertain.

Mr. Lighton, of Ohio, put Mr. Yoder in nomination and John C. Black, of Illinois, did a like office for Herman W. Snow, late a Representative from the same State. In a few moments it was apparent that Yoder could not hold his own delegation, for Mr. Outwaite, without running another candidate, began a spirited attack upon his fellow-Statesmen. He said that six of the Ohio Democrats who had stood in the last Congress through thick and thin by Mr. Yoder, were now unalterably opposed to his nomination. The reasons were easily stated and should appeal to every Democrat. Mr. Yoder's first act after taking the oath of office had been to appoint a Republican as his chief clerk and lieutenant. Then he had endorsed a Republican for captain of the watch and the appointee had put in his time around the Capitol lobbying for a bill in his own interest.

Mr. Carminetti, of California came to Mr. Yoder's assistance with a statement that he had carefully examined into this last charge and found it to be baseless.

Mr. Meredith, of Virginia, also joined Mr. Carminetti in Mr. Yoder's defence; declared that the latter had taken the office at a time when it was under a cloud and no other good man could be found to take it. His administration had been free from scandal and his Democracy was unimpeachable.

On the vote for sergeant-at-arms Snow received 90 and Yoder 95, which elected him in the caucus.

Lycurgus Dalton, of Indiana, was nominated for postmaster by acclamation.

The candidates for chaplain were as follows: Rev. George C. Woodruff, of Connecticut, Presbyterian; Rev. S. W. Hadaway, of Maryland, Methodist; Rev. W. B. O'Thomas, District of Columbia, Baptist; Rev. E. G. Bagley, District of Columbia, Campbellite; Rev. N. M. Jurney, of North Carolina, Southern Methodist, and Rev. Geo. Elliot, District of Columbia, Methodist. One candidate displayed a card bearing this inscription: "My platform—one minute prayers." On the third ballot Mr. Hadaway, of Maryland, was nominated.

The caucus adjourned at 10:55 o'clock.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The room of the Committee on Judiciary was none too large to hold the Republican members of Congress who gathered there to-night to nominate their candidates for officers of the Fifty-third Congress. Mr. Henderson, of Illinois, presided and Mr. Hooker of New York acted as secretary and each was subsequently re-elected in the same position in the caucus for the ensuing Congress. When it come to nominating the ticket that is to be defeated, Monday, Gen. Henderson nominated ex-Speaker Reed, saying that he would name a man whose record and whose hold on the popular heart would make a more eloquent appeal than anything he might be able to say. The nomination was made by acclamation and after prolonged applause, Mr. Reed responded in one of his characteristic speeches. Four months ago, he said, they had left Congress and retired to their homes with the country in a prosperous condition and all the mills were running, labor employed everywhere and the people happy.

Now, he continued, we are called back to find an extraordinary business depression, distrust in all circles, a general demoralization of the finances of the country, a condition, of course, he said, precipitated by Democratic failure to legislate. In this emergency the Democrats calls upon the Republicans to lay aside all partisanship, forget everything that has been done in the past and join with the Democrats to get them out of their present trouble.

There was no attempt on the part of Mr. Reed to outline party policy.

The remainder of the ticket nominated was as follows: Clerk, Ed. McPherson, of Pennsylvania; sergeant-at-arms, A. J. Holmes, of Iowa; doorkeeper, J. L. Halloway, of Montana; chaplain, Rev. Horace Green, of New York, these being, with the exception of the chaplain, the officers of the Fifty-first Congress.

S.S.S.

PURELY a vegetable compound, made entirely of roots and herbs gathered from the forests of Georgia, and has been used by millions of people with the best results. It

CURES

All manner of Blood diseases, from the pestiferous little boil on your nose to the worst cases of inherited blood taint, such as Scrofula, Rheumatism, Catarrh and

SKIN CANCER

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Bennett's Wool Factory,

(FORMERLY WORRELL'S)

—will be run as heretofore by—

W. A. WORRELL,

—in the same excellent manner.—

WOOL CARDED

by this Factory has always given satisfaction, and this must be our guarantee that in future we will continue to do equally as well.

Bring your Wool

to the Factory nine miles west of Fayetteville, or to A. S. HUSKE, our Agent at that place.

THOS. BENNETT.

A CROWNING TRIUMPH!

"PERFECTION" FLOUR AT $5.00 A BARREL

All other Groceries just as nice and low.

FREE CITY DELIVERY.

Q. K. NIMOCKS & CO.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 22, 1893.

THEY USED POND'S EXTRACT

SEE WHAT THE RESULT WAS:

Pond's Extract absolutely cured me of a very severe case of PILES.—H. A. HITCHCOCK, *Detroit, Mich.*

Extra good for any CATARRH *of the nose and throat.*—H. BRAIG.

Only thing I have ever seen that takes away the INFLAMMATION *and stings from* INSECT BITES.—P. H. COOPER, *Fort George, Fla.*

Acts like magic in OPHTHALMIA. *I like it so much for* SORE EYES.—REV. M. JAMESON.

Best liniment I have ever used for rubbing purposes, SORENESS, CUTS, STRAINS, *etc.*—HARRY FREDERICKS.

For BRUISES *and* WOUNDS *nothing equals it.*—T. P. CONNEFF.

Has cured for me, HEADACHE, SORE THROAT, SORE EYES, ABSCESSES, *and* ALL PAIN.—E. MCCALL.

The only remedy that will control HEMORRHAGES *from the lungs.*—GEO. W. WARNER, *Scranton, Pa.*

Excels anything I have ever used for NEURALGIA, *bleeding piles and hemorrhages.*—W. H. FAULKNER, M. D.

I know its value in reducing VARICOSE VEINS.—A. C. SANFORD.

Take Pond's Extract only. Avoid all Substitutes.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., New York and London.

W. H. NEWBERRY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

FURNITURE

—AND—

House Trimmings,

DRESSED AND ROUGH

LUMBER.

WE CAN NOT BE UNDERSOLD. CALL AND ENQUIRE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

COOL SPRING MILL

—AND—

PERSON STREET.

H. H. H.

STOVES.

We offer the balance of our stock of HEATING STOVES at cost.

Call early while the offer is open.

Mowers and Reapers.

We are the agents for the Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machines. These machines have a world-wide reputation. We will gladly furnish circulars and information to parties interested.

You can get anything you need to build a house with from us.

BUY YOUR CLIPPER PLOW CASTINGS FROM US—WE ARE THE AGENTS.

You will thereby secure the genuine castings, warranted to fit.

LET US HEAR FROM YOU.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

3-16—93—tf

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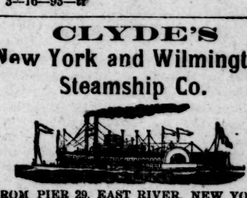
New York and Wilmington Steamship Co.



FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK, Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts., At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON

PAWNEE.....Saturday, August 5
CROATAN.....Saturday, August 12

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.

CROATAN.....Saturday, August 5
PAWNEE.....Saturday, August 12

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

CROATAN.....Tuesday, August 1
PAWNEE.....Tuesday, August 8

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Superintendent, Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

To All Who Wear Clothing!

DON'T FORGET

Our Goods Are All New and Not Old Stock,

AND IT IS A NOTED FACT THAT

J. A. BURNS & CO.

KEEP THE BEST STOCK OF

CLOTHING

—AND—

GENTS' FURNISHINGS

IN THE CITY.

Our Spring Stock is now opened and complete and they are perfectly handsome. Come and examine them.

We guarantee to sell cheaper than any house in the city.

Respectfully,

J. A. BURNS & CO.

3—23—93

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. L. HUNTER, D. D. S. THOMAS M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

DRS. HUNTER,

DENTISTS,

Northeast Corner Market Square,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

April 29, 1880. tf

Dr. E. L. HUNTER.

Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

2—23—93 tf

J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. F. HIGHSMITH, M. D.

DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,

Office N. E. Corner Market Square,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

11—10—92

S. H. MacRAE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.

10—6, 92—tf

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

After 6 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

NOTICE.

The undersigned has removed his

LAW OFFICE

from the Thornton Building on Hay street, to the new office on Green street, between the Sheriff's office and the Overbaugh building.

N. A. SINCLAIR.

4—13—93

General Insurance Agency.

ROOM No. 10.

THORNTON BLOCK, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

H. I McDUFFIE,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

represents the following old and reliable companies:

THE NEW YORK LIFE.
Assets $137,499,198.99

THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO., of New York.
Assets over $33,000,000

THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn.
Assets over $3,000,000

THE ORIENT FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn.
Assets over 2,000,000

And other good Fire, Live Stock and accident Insurance Companies!

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Insurance on any kind of property placed anywhere in Cumberland and adjacent counties.

H. I. McDUFFIE, Agent.

2—9—tf

E. L. CLARK,

GROCERY and FAMILY SUPPLY STORE,

CORNER HAY AND WINSLOW STREETS

(Opposite Short-Cut Depot).

COUNTRY PRODUCE

BOUGHT AND SOLD,

Fresh Meats, Etc.

GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AND HAYMOUNT.

3—17, 93

THE OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY............AUGUST 10, 1893.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance)..............$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance)..............1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

☞ The Editor of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

Advertising is to business what steam power is to machinery—the grand motive power.—MACAULAY.

There is but one way of obtaining business—publicity; but one way of obtaining publicity—advertising—BLACKWOOD.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

N. W. GILLIS—Administrator's Notice.
MISS ALICE H. MALLETT—Private School.
J. A. MCARTHUR, JR.—Lumber Bridge High School.

The editor of the OBSERVER is still confined to his house, though convalescing.

The corn crops on the other side of the river are in excellent condition.

We are requested to call the attention of the town authorities to a dangerous hole near the Phoenix Lodge.

Several complaints have been made of the bad condition of the Beaver Creek crossing of the Morganton Road.

The Masons of Phoenix Lodge have returned to their old home, Mason Hall, which they will paint and handsomely fit up.

Everybody is making extensive preparations to entertain the old F. I. L. I. Veterans, a large number of whom have signified their intention of being present during the Centennial.

Off for the World's Fair.

Messrs. J. A. Pemberton, Jr., R. M. Prior, J. A. Moore, James Kyle, and Isaac Hawley, Jr., left Sunday night for Chicago and the Columbian Exposition.

Mr. H. A. Latham, editor of the Washington Gazette, of Washington, N. C., is a candidate for postmaster at that place. He has used his time, efforts and money for eight years for the party and we hope his application will be favorably considered.

To Young Ladies.

Dr. J. T. Gibbs, the able and eloquent Presiding Elder of the Fayetteville District, will occupy the pulpit of Hay Street Methodist Church on Sunday morning next (13th) and will preach a sermon especially to young ladies, to which all are invited.

Dr. Wetmore Honored.

We learn that the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., has confered the degree of Doctor of Divinity on Rev. William Wetmore of Lincolnton, N. C. Dr. Wetmore is a native of Fayetteville, and an uncle of Col. Broadfoot, Mr. Andrew Broadfoot and Maj. John Broadfoot.

Soap Factory for Fayetteville.

We understand that parties are negotiating for a site on which to build a factory for the manufacture of soap. There is no better place in the South for manufacturies of any kind than Fayetteville. We have grand water-power, splendid railroad facilities and low taxes.

A Handsome Gift.

That excellent friend of the Independent Company, Mr. H. M. Cowan, of Raleigh, has presented to that famous corps a handsomely framed photograph of the scene in the rotunda of the Capitol at Raleigh when the remains of Mr. Davis were lying in state, on the occasion of the recent ceremonies there. We understand that it will be hung on the walls of the new armory.

The F. I. L. I. Centennial.

Let our people put their shoulders to the wheel to make the coming Centennial of the Independent Company the glorious success it deserves to be. Every motive of civic pride, as well as of a more material character, urge such a course upon us. It is a great opportunity for attracting to us the attention of the whole country, as well as for commemorating the patriotism of our ancestors.

Lumber River Industrial and Live Stock Fair at Red Springs, N. C.

The C. F. & Y. V. R. R. authorize the sale of round trip tickets to Red Springs, N. C., on account of the above occasion. Tickets on sale August 16th to 19th inclusive, final limit August 21st, 1893. Following rates will govern from competitive points: Fayetteville, $1.00; Wilmington, $3.95; Greensboro, $4.55; Sanford, $2.40; Maxton, 50 cts.

Robberies.

Joe Moneghan and Bob Sellers, two young thieves are in jail, suspected of robbing the stores of Messrs Folb and Raiford recently, the former was captured in Wilmington, and gave away Sellers, his associate, who was captured in this city. Very little was taken from either place. Moneghan was found with a suit of clothes identified by Mr. Folb as his property.

The Base Ball Decision at Wilmington.

We are unable to appreciate the force of the umpire's decision by which our Fayetteville boys were ruled out on the second day, in the recent contest at Wilmington between Fayetteville and Rocky Mount, and so lost the victory on the general result. As we understand the rule, when a ball is sent over the fence, the party so sending it is entitled to a home run, *ipse facto*. In this case the ball went "under" the fence, and so got beyond the fence as effectually as if it had gone "over" the fence. Without a particle of doubt the gravamen of the rule is that if the ball be sent *beyond* the fence the home run should be allowed. It is quibbling of the worst kind to say that the ball must literally go "over" the fence. The being beyond the fence is the crux of the case.

Commissioners' Meeting.

The Board of County Commissioners met as usual on Monday 7th inst. Present Messrs. Lamb, Chairman, Smith, McDonald, Hall and Graham.

Minutes of last meeting road and approved.

Louis Smith, colored, was admitted to the insane department of the Home for the aged and infirm.

Repairs of Ellis bridge was referred to supervisors of Carver's Creek.

Repairs of bridge over Chicken road referred to supervisors of 71st.

Geo. Potts, Alex. Ray and J. H. Waddell, prisoners in jail, were turned over to Alex. Leslie to work on the poor house

Repairs of bridge at Rhodes's Mills referred to W. Doug. Smith.

Repairs of Black's bridge at Rock Fish, referred to Jno. Smith.

Petitions of citizens of Flea Hill township for laying out of public road was referred to supervisors of Flea Hill township, to report at next meeting.

Duncan Shaw and N. G. Wade were allowed to list their property without double tax.

Monthly reports of the Sheriff and Treasurer were received and ordered filed.

Report of the Grand Jury was received and ordered filed.

The insolvent account, July term, was received and ordered paid.

The Building committee of the New Court House reported upon the selection of a site and it was

Resolved, That the contract for the purchase of site and the erection of new Court House by the building committee is hereby approved, and it is ordered that our chairman sign $5,000 of the new bonds prepared by the committee, and have the clerk to countersign and put the seal of office on the same, and deliver to the County Treasurer, who is instructed to deliver, on the order of the building committee, $2,500 to F. W. Thornton for purchase of lot, receive the deed and have same recorded. The remaining $2,500 he is authorized to sell at par, receive pay and credit same to Court House fund. That our chairman be authorized to sign the contract made with Elliott & Elliott, to be delivered to them by the building committee when the terms of contract are complied with. That the County Treasurer is made the custodian of the unsigned bonds.

After auditing sundry bills the board adjourned.

Report of the Grand Jury.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Cumberland County, July Term, 1893.

The Grand Jurors for the State would respectfully report to His Honor, Judge presiding:

That we have in a body visited the jail and find the same as cleanly and well kept as circumstances will allow, the prisoners well feed and humanly treated. We find drinking water on the premises not of good quality; we therefore recommend, if a pump log can be extended to the jail premises at a reasonable cost, that it be done at once.

A committee of four of our body visited the County Poor House and find the premises all in a cleanly and well kept condition. We find 15 inmates. Three inmates in the jail are insane. One deaf and dumb, in all 19. We respectfully recommend that the insane be sent to the asylum.

We are informed that the County Commissioners and Magistrates have through a committee agreed to build a handsome, modern Court House, and have purchased a very desirable, convenient site, centrally located on Gillespie Street, and the contractors have or will begin work very soon, and for which we recommend the thanks of this court.

We visited the offices of the Clerk and Register of Deeds. We find the books of each neatly and correctly kept, and cheerfully commend the efficiency and faithfulness of these officers. So far as our information extends by investigation and inquiry we think all the duties of the county officers are faithfully and honestly performed.

Respectfully submitted,
A. H. WATSON, Foreman.
J. B. MCCORMICK, Clerk.

What our Recent Guests Say.

Says the Sumter, S. C. Herald:

Mr. J. A. Schwerin, manager of the Gamecock Base Ball Club of this city, which went to Fayetteville last week to play several match games with the local club, says that the Sumter boys were most elegantly and hospitably entertained. Their railroad and hotel bills were paid. They had the freedom of the city, and were not allowed to pay for anything. Cigars, tobacco, soda water, and other liquid refreshments were forced upon them on every hand. In short they were treated like lords and felt as free as the "birds what fly," except that they did not feel free to beat the Fayetteville boys How could they so plainly show their ingratitude for such handsome treatment? But if the Fayetteville boys will come to Sumter the Gamecocks will treat them like princes, beat them to death playing ball, and then "set 'em up" to the best stuff to be had at the dispensary. Provided, they do not bring any of those pretty girls along. If a Sumter boy should get his eye on one of those Fayetteville girls he could not hit a balloon, much less a base ball. Manager Schwerin says that Mr. Burns, manager of the Fayetteville nine, with the manager of the La Fayette Hotel, were particularly kind and attentive to the Sumter boys, who will long remember them as being intimately associated with their delightful visit to Fayetteville.

Grapes and Crops.

Says the Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington Messenger:

The bulk of the grape shipments from this section are now ended. The greater part of the grapes now on the vines will be made into wine. All the shippers of fine grapes, Delaware, Martha, Niagara, etc., have made money. Prices for such grapes hold up well.

The editor of the Christian Advocate, Rev. Dr. F. L. Reid, returned to-day from a trip in Harnett, Johnston, Wayne, Lenoir, Craven, Wilson, Nash, Edgecombe and Pitt counties. He says he never saw finer crops nor does he see how they could be better. There is plenty everywhere. Wake county farmers certainly cannot complain. A gentleman who arrived today from Richmond county says the rains along the southern border of the State have been excessive and have damaged crops.

In Cumberland, grapes are abundant, and very fine, and the other crops are in excellent condition.

Mr. R. T. Devane, of Red Springs, was in the city Tuesday.

Who Deserves the Championship?

The battle between Rocky Mount and our home team, for the championship of the State, took place in Wilmington at Hilton Park on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of last week. The games were very exciting and closely contested, and when we consider the fact that the battle was between a professional team of ball players from every section of the country, and an amatuer club consisting of college boys and residents of this city, with the exception of Mr. Hill of South Carolina, the home team are to be congratulated on the wonderful playing they displayed during the three games.

Thursday's game resulted in a victory for Rocky Mount, score being 6 to 3.

Friday's game was the most exciting, and taken altogether the greatest game of ball ever played in this State. In this game the strength and ability of both clubs was severely tested, and at the beginning of the 11th inning the score stood 6 to 6, in favor of Fayetteville, they not having finished the inning; at this juncture Umpire Davis declared Slocomb out, whereupon Jones the Captain of the Fayetteville team, refused to play further and withdrew his men from the field. Umpire Davis refusing to alter his decision declared Rocky Mount the winner by a score of 9 to 0. The game was easily ours, but we think Mr. Jones did exactly right.

Saturday's game resulted in a victory for the Fayetteville team, score at the end of 6th inning standing 11 to 2.

The attendance at the three games was estimated at fully three thousand, and but for rain on Saturday would have been much larger.

After seeing the games at Wilmington, we are fully convinced that Fayetteville has the best ball team ever gotten together in this State, and we think able to play and win, against any team in the Southern League.

We believe we could throw in "Tate" the Boston slugger too.

The Coming August Races at Raleigh.

Everybody in the State who likes horses will be glad to know that the best race track in the South is now at Raleigh. For three weeks it has been worked on and now it is a strictly regulation track with a proper grade of one inch to the foot from pole to outside on the turns. The entire track is not more than a foot out of level. On this track the annual August races at Raleigh will be held. Nearly all horses of note in the State have been entered and there will be some genuinely interesting contests. The dates of the races are August 23rd and 24th. A feature of this meeting which will interest little people as well as big people will be the performances of "Black Bess," a beautiful colt, just ten months old, that has been trained by a boy sixteen years old. This pretty and intelligent animal will do some surprising tricks on both days of the races, such as hugging and kissing, shaking hands, finding buried articles blindfolded, playing sick, counting any specified number; tells what he loves to eat best; fights a duel with pistols; and many other wonderful things.

The Induction of Rev. Mr. Edwards.

The Fayetteville Baptists are to be congratulated upon the beautifully arranged programme for the induction of Rev. J. H. Edwards last Sunday. Bev. Mr. Broughton preached to large congregations both in the morning and at night and delighted his hearers with his eloquent language and beautiful thoughts. Revs. A. J. McKelway and J. T. Lyon were present during the services. The Baptists are delighted with their new minister, and we predict for him great success in his new field.

People and their Movements.

Mr. W. H. Gilbert, of Wilmington, is in the city.

Mr. Frank Cotten, of Hope Mills, was in town Tuesday.

Capt. R. A. Southerland has been on a visit to his family at Rose Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Beach, of Hope Mills, spent the day in the city Tuesday.

Mr. Wm. L. Hawley, of Nashville, Tenn., is on a visit to his old home.

Miss Gussie Dinkins, of Sumter, is on a visit to her uncle, Mr. J. J. Croswell.

Mrs. Wm. L. Williams, of Little River Academy, was shopping in the city Tuesday.

His many friends were glad to see Capt. James Elliott, of Florida, in the city last week.

Mr. Geo. Wightmann, and Misses Mary and Caro Smith are visiting the World's Fair.

Mrs. C. W. McKay and daughter of Florence, S. C., are visiting relatives in the city.

Col. F. W. Kerchner, of Wilmington, passed through the city last week on his return from Washington.

Mrs. Henry R. Bryan, and daughter, Kate, of Newbern, are visiting Mrs. Jno. B. Broadfoot, on Haymount.

Mr. R. E. Heide, of Wilmington, an old member of the F. I. L. I. will be present on the occasion of the Company's Anniversary.

Mr. David Anderson and daughters, formerly of this city, and now of Washington City, are visiting Col. Charles Haigh's family.

Rev. Thos. Atkinson returned from Sewanee, Tenn., Friday, where he has been attending a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University of the Sonth.

Mrs. E. W. Bristow, of Marlboro, S. C., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Kennedy. Mr. Bristow came up on Tuesday to take in the Mt. Airy excursion.

Mr. D. McD. Grady, and wife have been spending some time with Mr. Grady's parents in Harnett county. We are glad to learn that Mr. Grady's little child who has been quite sick, is better.

Mr. Hugh R. Garden, ex-President of the Southern Society of New York, Mr. Drummond, of London, Eng., Dr. Lash, Mr. J. W. Fry and Mr. J. Turner Morehead, were in the city Friday on business.

Washington Letter.

From Our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7, 1893.

If to-day was not the proudest day Speaker Crisp ever saw his looks belied him, and he must differ from the average man. His first election to be Speaker of the House—an office only second in authority and dignity to that of President—was the end of one of the bitterest contests ever waged within party lines and now, after being unanimously nominated for the position by the party caucus he is for the second time elevated to the honorable position. It was a personal triumph of which any man might well be proud, and which few men have attained. The following officials were also elected by the House: Clerk, James Kerr, of Pennsylvania (re-elected); Sergeant-at-Arms, Herman C. Snow, (ex-Congressman) of Illinois; Doorkeeper, A. B. Burt, of Tennessee; Postmaster, Lycurgus Dalton, of Indiana, (re-elected); Chaplain, Rev. S. W. Haddaway, of the District of Columbia.

Vice-President Stevenson presided over the opening session of the Senate, which was a short one, as President Cleveland's message will not go in until to-morrow.

There were several good reasons why a large attendance was not expected at the opening of the extra session. There was no contest over the Speakership and many members of the House took no interest in those over the other officials; still, the percentage of members present was about the average for the first day of a session. All the members have been heard from and they will all be in their seats before the House is ready to get down to real business, which it cannot do until Speaker Crisp has completed and announced the committee assignments, for the very simple reason that none of the bills introduced can be acted upon until then.

Speaker Crisp is losing no time and just as soon as he can get the committee assignments completed he will announce them, but there is not much probability that it will be earlier than next week. The proposition has been made that Mr. Crisp will follow the example set by President Cleveland, in announcing the members of his cabinet as fast as they were selected, and announce the committees as fast as they are made up, so that they may get to work on the bills as fast as they are introduced; but the suggestion is hardly practicable. There is so much dove-tailing necessary in assigning the members to committees that the committees are all practically made up at about the same time.

Some one has proposed and the proposal meets with favor from many members, that an entirely new committee, to be called the committee on Coinage and Currency, be added to those existing in the House, and that to it be referred all bills relating to coinage and currency. The reason for this proposal is the constant clashing between the committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures and that on Banking and Currency, as to the reference of bills. Should the proposal be adopted those two committees would be less important, as the first would deal only with comparatively insignificant bills relating to Weights and Measures and the latter only with bills relating to Banking. The new committee, if formed, would rank with the Ways and Means and Appropriation committees in importance.

President Cleveland returned to Washington Saturday afternoon and spent Sunday quietly at his suburban residence. He says he never felt better, and he certainly looks to be in the most robust health. He is very confident that the legislation of the extra session will be satisfactory.

When Secretary Herbert's annual report is made it will be seen that his inspection tour of the Atlantic coast navy yards was not a mere pleasure junket, but was just what it purported to be—an inspection of the yards visited, covering general facilities and methods of working. This may surprise some people, but surprises are frequent under the democratic administration.

Treasury officials say the scarcity of small bills which is now prevailing is no fault of theirs, as they have plenty of small notes and gladly furnish them to banks which apply for them in exchange for notes of larger denomination. A Congressman speaking of this, said: "There seems to be a screw loose somewhere, when business men of New York pay a premium to get small notes when by sending to Washington, only six hours away, they could get all they needed without paying anything. This matter ought to be looked into."

The administration proposes to do its part in helping the National banks to increase their circulation, and the bureau of Engraving and Printing is now working extra time printing small notes to supply the demand expected to be made by the banks.

Be not deceived; evil communications corrupt good politics as well as good manners. The professed friend of silver money who will favor the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, trusting to the justice of capital or the chapter of accidents to get favorable legislation thereafter, is either a traitor or a fool.
—SENATOR VANCE.

Slavery in Connecticut.

Columbia, (S. C.) Journal

A Journal reporter was shown a copy of the Hartford Courant to-day that was printed in 1780, just 113 years ago. As an indication of the practices of those times the following was clipped from the columns of the issue shown The Journal man:

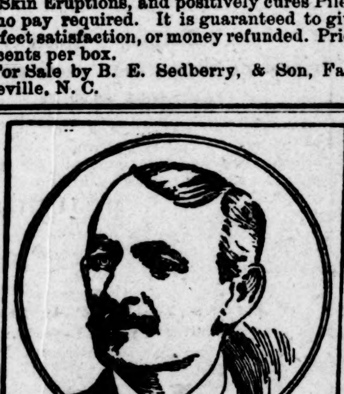
TO BE SOLD.

A Very likely well limb'd NEGRO BOY, about 15 years of age, capable of any bufinefs that a boy of his age is capable of; remarkable for ftrength, is moft ufed to houfe work, &c. Enquire of Dr. William Jepfon of Hartfort, or the Printer.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.



Mr. J. A. Wheeler

"While Serving My Country

I was taken ill with spinal disease and rheumatism. When I returned home my trouble was still with me, and I was confined to my bed, unable to help myself for 23 months. After taking seven bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I was well and have not since been troubled with my old complaints. My wife was in ill health, suffering with headache, dizziness and dyspepsia. She took two bottles of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and feels like a new woman." JAMES A. WHEELER, 1900 Division St., Baltimore, Md.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache. Try a box.

Literary Notes.

The Private Life, a collection of three short stories by Henry James, will be published by Harper & Brothers about August 15th. At the same time will appear Mr. John Bonner's *A Child's History of France*, an illustrated edition of Walter Besant's *Rebel Queen*, and *Early Prose and Verse*, the third volume in the "Distaff Series."

Harper & Brothers will publish on August 11th, in the "Franklin Square Library," *The Nameless City*, a Rommany story of Southern Sicily, by Stephen Grail. The third number of Harper's Quarterly will also be issued on the 11th. It will contain *Dally*, Miss Maria L. Pool's novel, which appeared serially as "That Carolina Gal."

Harper's Magazine for September will contain Mr. William McLennan's account of the life and adventures of Daniel de Gressolon. Sieur du L'hut, the historic figure who stalks unscathed through the fire and blood of Dr. A. Conan Doyle's story "The Refugeee," lately published in book form after its completion as a serial in the Magazine. For this article Mr. C. S. Reinhart has made four illustrations.

DIED.

MARSH—In Gray's Creek Township, Cumberland county, on the 1st inst., Mr. ABSOLEM MARSH, in the 78th year of his age. He was a Sergeant in Company I, North Carolina Regiment of Volunteers that went to Mexico in 1847. He was a good soldier in war and a good citizen in time of peace.

COMRADE.

Resolutions of Respect to the Memory of John T. Martin, Sr., adopted by Nebo Lodge, No. 54, I. O. O. F.

WHEREAS, In the inscrutable dealings of an allwise Providence we have been called upon to mourn the departure of our beloved brother, JOHN T. MARTIN, SR., who passed from the scenes of this life of toil and conflict to the reward of the faithful, on the 16th of July, 1893, and,

WHEREAS, The severed ties of personal friendship, the deep sense of the loss sustained by our order and our profound sympathy for the bereaved family and friends, weigh heavily upon our hearts; therefore be it

Resolved, 1st. That we spread upon our records this simple tribute of affection and respect to the memory of our departed brother, and while bowing with meekness to the sovereign will of Him whose judgments are unsearchable and His ways past finding out, we can best mourn the death of one who was so true and sympathetic as a friend, so faithful and constant as an Odd Fellow.

2nd. That with grateful hearts to the Giver of all grace and strength, and with chastened spirits in view of His providential dealings, we record our sincere and heartfelt testimony to the tried integrity, the sterling worth, the unblemished purity of our brother's character, and would commend all in him that was lovely and of good report, to the imitation of those who are endeavoring to exemplify in their lives the great underlying principles of our Order—friendship love and truth.

3rd. That we extend to the stricken wife and mourning children the assurance of our deep and heartfelt sympathy; and would humbly point them for their strength and comfort to the God of the fatherless and the widow, who though He causes grief will yet have compassion according to the multitude of his mercies.

4th. That these resolutions be published in the "Fayetteville Observer," and a copy of the same be sent to the family of our deceased brother.

E. F. MCCULLOCH,
OWEN REGISTER,
THOS. G. KINLAW,
Committee.

Liberal Way of Advertising.

Make as many small English words as possible from letters contained in C—E—L—E—R—Y P—I—L—L—S, without using a letter in any one word more times than it appears in "Celery Pills." To the person sending largest list will be given a beautiful matched pair of Cream White Ponies, Gold Mounted Harness and Phayeton; a trip to the World's Fair and return for second largest list received; a Fine Upright Piano for third; a Pneumatic Bicycle for fourth; fine Gold Watch for fifth; pair Diamond Ear-rings for sixth; Parlor Organ for seventh; elegant Harp for eighth; Black Silk Dress Pattern for ninth; Music Box, Drum and Bells for tenth largest list; also 100 other valuable prizes for first 100 persons sending a list of not less than 60 words made from letters contained in "Celery Pills." Rudge's "Celery Pills" are what you require if troubled with nervousness, insomnia, loss of appetite, weakness, dyspepsia, stomach trouble, headache, indigestion, etc. Send thirteen 2-cent stamps with list of words and try for one of our handsome prizes and receive FREE a sample package, with full particularr and list of those in your State who have won prizes to introduce this great nerve and stomach remedy, all delivered in U. S. free. Enclose thirteen U. S. 2c. stamps with list of words promptly to RUDGE CELERY PILL CO., MONTREAL, QUE., and you are sure of a first-class prize for your trouble.

Johnson's Oriental Soap is far superior to all the other so-called medicinal soaps for beautifying the complexion. Sold by King Bros.

At McDuffie's Drug Store
you can get the nicest Cigar in the town. Try his Brevito.

Don't be talked into having an operation as it may cost you your life. Japanese Pile Cure is guaranteed to cure you by King Bros.

You are cordially invited to
stop at McDuffie's Drug Store while in town.

Men are made manly, the old made young and vigorous by Magnetic Nervine. Sold by King Bros.

Magnetic Nervine quickly restores lost manhood and youthful vigor. Sold by King Bros.

FOR DYSPEPSIA,
Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
All dealers keep it, $1 per bottle. Genuine has trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

Back on the old corner, and
handsomely fitted up, where you are always welcome.
W. C. MCDUFFIE, JR.,
Druggist.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

A Leader.

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containing nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of Stomach, Liver or Kidneys. It will cure Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation and drive Malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son.

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition: If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you need for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Yellow Skin or Kidney Trouble. It is guaranteed to give you satisfaction. Price 75c. A. J. Cook & Co.

Shiloh's Cure, the Great Cough and Croup Cure, is for sale by us. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses, only 25c. Children love it. A. J. Cook & Co.

Karl's Clover Root, the new Blood Purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25c., 50c. and $1. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Summer Weakness

And that tired feeling, loss of appetite and nervous prostration are driven away by Hood's Sarsaparilla like mist before the morning sun To realize the benefit of this great medicine, give it a trial and you will join the army of enthusiastic admirers of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Sure, efficient, easy—HOOD'S PILLS. They should be in every traveller's grip and every family medicine chest. 25c. a box.

Claretice and all the Pop-
ular Summer Drinks at KING BROS., Hotel LaFayette Building.

As a hair dressing and for the prevention of baldness, Ayer's Hair Vigor has no equal in merit and efficiency. It eradicates dandruff, keeps the scalp moist, clean, and healthy, and gives vitality and color to weak, faded, and gray hair. The most popular of toilet articles.

At King Bro.'s gentlemen
buy the finest brands of CIGARS and TOBACCO.

Like a ship without a rudder is a man or a woman without health and the necessary strength to perform the ordinary duties of life. When the appetite fails, when debility and a disordered condition of stomach, liver, kidney, and bowels assail you, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Drink Cherry Phosphate at
Sedberry's Fountains.

You don't know how much better you will feel if you take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It will drive off that tired feeling and make you strong.

McDuffie has the finest Pre-
scription Department in the State, and is well equipped to serve the public.

HON. CLAUDE MATTHEWS, GOVERNOR OF INDIANA, says in a letter to the Pond's Extract Company, dated April 15th, 1893: "I had previously been acquainted with the many virtues possessed by your preparation, and have long regarded it as a household necessity. I assure you of my appreciation of the substantial merits of Pond's Extract."

McDuffie's Drug Store is the
place to buy Drugs, Toilet Articles, &c., for the least money.

If you feel weak and all worn out take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

We wish to call careful attention to the Ad. of the Ohio Chemical Co., appearing in this issue of the OBSERVER. Read carefully and profit by what it says.

Go to McDuffie's New Soda
Fountain for all the latest drinks.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

-FRANK THORNTON'S-

WEEKLY SPECIALS.

THE CELEBRATED PEARL SHIRTS ARE THE BEST.

Only the best material used in their manufacture; are carefully stitched like custom made shirts; the button holes are carefully worked by hand, thereby wearing much longer than the machine-made ones now generally used. They can be had in various sleeve lengths, thereby in most cases save the expense and delay of special orders. To avoid imposition see that the Pearl Shirt has "Pearl" stamped thereon. We are sole agents for them at

FRANK W. THORNTON'S.

LANGDON AND BATCHELLER'S GENUINE THOMSON'S GLOVE FITTING CORSETS—BEST ON EARTH.

We are sole agents for those Celebrated Corsets, and keep a full line on hand all the time in all sizes and lengths. If you wear one of Thomson's Corsets you will have no other. We keep them at

FRANK W. THORNTON'S.

DO YOU USE TOWELS?

We have received one big job lot of Towels which we will sell at 25 per cent. less than regular price. We show them in Linen Huck, Turkish Bath and Fancy Effects at

FRANK W. THORNTON'S.

HAVE YOU? IF NOT, WHY NOT?

We have just received two car loads of Trunks direct from the manufacturers. Our line is complete. We show them in the Rountree Patent Roller Tray and other popular makes, as well as the Standard Trunk your grandmother used to use. If you havn't bought, why not? Prices guaranteed at

FRANK W. THORNTON'S.

DO YOU WEAR NIGHT SHIRTS?

We have just received a very liberal assortment of gentlemen's rightly-made Night Shirts. These goods are nicely made and extra long. We show them in all styles and sizes at

FRANK W. THORNTON'S.

LINEN BUGGY ROBES AT 64c.

Our line of Buggy Robes is very complete, embracing all the latest effects in Robes for summer use. We have placed on special sale a very nice Robe, worth $1.00, which we will sell for 64c. at

FRANK W. THORNTON'S.

"BAY STATE SHOES."

We have on hand a large lot of these Celebrated Shoes which we will close out at greatly reduced prices, at

FRANK W. THORNTON'S.

"ZIEGLER'S BROS. FINE SHOES."

You all know what the old reliable Ziegler Bro.'s Shoes are. We have been selling them for years and they always give perfect satisfaction. Be sure that "Ziegler Brothers" name is on every pair you buy. Beware of imitations. All sizes and styles at

FRANK W. THORNTON'S.

STYLISH ETON SUITS.

We have the goods for them. We have just received a very liberal assortment of Serges, Flannels, Whip-cords, in all colors for Eton Suits. Prices guaranteed at

FRANK W. THORNTON'S.

PARAGON RIBBED UMBRELLAS.

We have the proper thing in Umbrellas. We can show the most complete line ever brought to the city, embracing all the new novelties in steel staffs, patented clasps and paragon ribs. Prices guaranteed at

FRANK W. THORNTON'S.

IN OUR HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

We make this department a special feature of our business. We keep always on hand a full assortment of the Celebrated Louis Hermsdorf's Y. S. F. Hosiery. We have them in all styles and sizes; the fast black guaranteed at

FRANK W. THORNTON'S.

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having this day qualified as administrator of the estate of Evander Gillis, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before August 7th, 1894, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

N. W. GILLIS, Adm'r
of the Estate of Evander Gillis.

Aug. 7, 1893—6wpd

Tenney's NEW YORK

and Royster's

FINE CANDIES

JUST ARRIVED.

A. S. HUSKE, Ag't

Medical College of Virginia,

Richmond Virginia. Cor. Mashall and College Streets.

The Fifty-sixth Annual Session of the above-named institution will begin SEPTEMBER 26th, 1893, and continue six months.

For Catalogue or other information write to DR. CHRISTOPHER TOMPKINS, Dean of the Faculty and Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of the Puerperal state. 7—27—93 3m

PEACE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, RALEIGH, N. C.

Advanced, thorough, select. Unsurpassed advantages in all departments. Three M. A. graduates in literary faculty. Musical Director, a full graduate of Leipsic. Assistant a graduate of Berlin Conservatory. Art department unrivalled. Why send out of the State when superior advantages can be obtained here at less cost? For catalogue, address

JAS. DINWIDDIE, M. A. (of Univ. of Va.)

Furniture! Furniture!!

IT WILL PAY YOU TO CALL AND

SEE MY STOCK

--BEFORE YOY BUY.--

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A

Nice New Line of Goods.

OAK,

WALNUT

—AND—

POPLAR

SUITS.

Beds,
Bureaus,
Washstands,
Tables,
Mattresses,
Chairs,
&c., &c., &c.

Respectfully,
JNO. H. ROBINSON, JR.,
HAIGH BUILDING,
No. 27 Hay Street.

For Sale or Rent.

The New and Desirable Dwelling on Haymount occupied by Jno. R. McNeill. Possession given September 1st. Information will be furnished by

T. F. MOORE or
MRS. JNO. R. MCNEILL

8—3—93 4t

KING BROS.,

Prescription Druggists,

—Hotel LaFayette Building.—

Call attention to the fact that they are prepared to fill prescriptions from any

Regular Practicing Physician.

Prescription Department receives the personal attention of RALPH B. KING.

Established 1834.

Warren Prior & Son.

We have now in our employ Mr. MAX A. TILLER, Watchmaker of Germany. We are prepared to repair

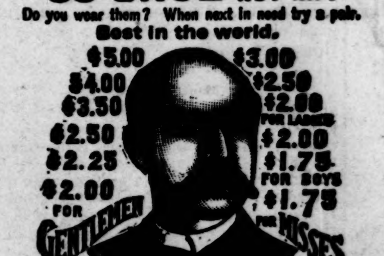
Watches,
Clocks,
Jewelry,

PROMPTLY.

We solicit your repairing. Orders invited for Engagement and Wedding Rings and Bridal Presents.

WARREN PRIOR & SON,
Fayetteville, N. C.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 SHOE WILL NOT RIP.
Do you wear them? When next in need try a pair.
Best in the world.



If you want a fine DRESS SHOE, made in the latest styles, don't pay $6 to $8, try my $3, $3.50, $4.00 or $5 Shoe. They fit equal to custom made and look and wear as well. If you wish to economize in your footwear, do so by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes. Name and price stamped on the bottom, look for it when you buy.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

ROSE & LEAK,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

NEW CROP
Turnip Seeds.
—FROM—
Peter Henderson & Co.

A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT JUST RECEIVED BY

H. R. HORNE.

7—27—93 tf

EDUCATIONAL.

PRIVATE SCHOOL.

MISS ALICE H. MALLETT
WILL RE-OPEN HER SCHOOL FOR
BOYS AND GIRLS
AT THE WINSLOW HOUSE ON RAMSEY STREET, SEPTEMBER 4th, 1893.

FOR TERMS
APPLY TO MISS MALLETT AT HER RESIDENCE ON ROWAN STREET.

PHYSICAL CULTURE
NO EXTRA CHARGE.

8—10—93 4t

LUMBER BRIDGE High:-:School.

Boys and Girls prepared for College or for Business.
Music a specialty.
Tuition $1.50 to $3.00 per month.
Board $7.00 per month.
A select home has been provided for girls.
Address
J. A. MCARTHUR, Jr., A. B.,
Lumber Bridge, N. C.

8—10—93 4t

Salem Female Academy,

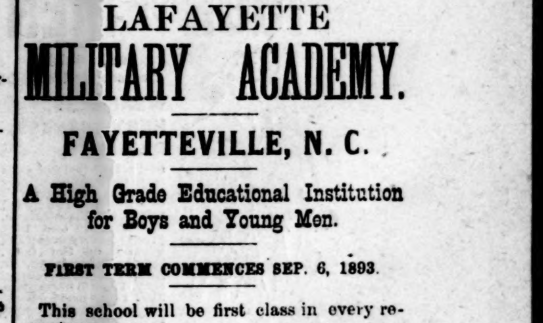
SALEM, N. C.

The Oldest Female College in the South.

The 92nd Annual Session begins September 5th, 1893. Register for last year 362 Special features: The Development of Health, Character and Intellect. Buildings thoroughly remodelled. Fully equipped Preparatory, Collegiate and Post Graduate Departments, besides first-class schools in Music, Art, Languages, Elocution, Commercial and Industrial Studies.

JOHN H. CLEWELL,
Principal.

8—3—93 3t



OAK RIDGE INSTITUTE.
A Classical & Commercial School.
FORTY-SECOND YEAR.

Best equipped institution of the class in the South. Fine buildings, elegant society, and Y. M. C. A. Halls. Well-furnished Library, Reading Room, and well-equipped Gymnasium. Literary, Business, Telegraphic and Short-Hand Departments. Beautiful and healthful location, in view of the mountains. 250 Students here last year. Fall Term opens Aug. 15. Apply for Catalogue to
Profs. J. A. & M. H. HOLT, Oak Ridge, N. C.

7—20—93 4w

LAFAYETTE MILITARY ACADEMY.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

A High Grade Educational Institution for Boys and Young Men.

FIRST TERM COMMENCES SEP. 6, 1893.

This school will be first class in every respect.
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W. W. ROBERTSON, Pres., Staunton, Va.

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For all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, take

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Remarkable results have followed our treatment. Many years of varied and successful experience in the use of curative methods that we alone own and control for all disorders of men who have weak, undeveloped or diseased organs, or who are suffering from errors of youth and excess or who are nervous and impotent, the scorn of their fellows and the contempt of their friends and companions, leads us to guarantee to all patients, if they can possibly be restored, our own exclusive treatment will afford a cure.

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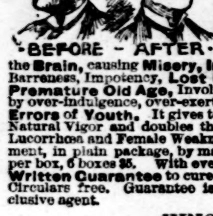

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8—3—93 A. S. HUSKE, Ag't.

Southern Profit from Western Disaster.

Baltimore Southern States.]

The question that is most frequently suggested by the financial disasters in the West is this: "What will be the effect upon the South of the Western panic?" The answer can be expressed in a single word—beneficial. In every respect the South is reaping, and will continue to reap, a great advantage from the wide-spread financial disturbances in the West. The immediate advantage is that resulting from the comparison of the South under the terrible strain with the collapse of Western enterprises and institutions, which have been falling like card houses during the past week. Bank after bank in the West has closed its doors under the terrific pressure of panic, and many financial institutions of high standing and years of great prosperity have gone down with the newer and weaker concerns. Out of the wreck many will doubtless arise and regain a measure of their business, but the experiences of the past few weeks have been a staggering blow to Western prosperity, particularly the far West.

The immediate gain to the South is by contrast; the next benefit will arise from the diversion to the South of a great amount of capital withdrawn from the West by timid or cautious investors. The experience of the past few weeks will be sufficient to convince thousands of investors that their money is no longer safe in the West. Without passing upon the justice of such impressions, it is enough to indicate this sentiment as a fact that cannot be disputed. The manner in which the South has withstood the pressure of panic will attract to that section a large amount of the capital withdrawn from the West during these troublesome times. Popular distrust is an influence that is more difficult to counteract than any element that enters into the world of finance, and it will take years for the West to regain what has been lost in the past few weeks, even if there be no more events of a similar character to disturb still further the equilibrium of that section.

Still further advantage is likely to fall to the South from the agitation of the repeal of the Sherman silver bill. The East has been foremost in the demand for the repeal of this law, and an intense enmity towards the people of the East has been engendered in the silver producing States of the far West. As a suggested means of retaliation, the Western people threaten to divert their trade as far as may be possible from the Eastern seaboard cities to the Southern ports. Regardless of the considerations by which the Western people are actuated in this retaliation, there is a steadily growing movement of Western trade towards the Gulf ports, and the stimulus of any such a sentiment as that expressed by the angry silver people will have a beneficial effect upon the trade of the South. Much of the Western trade must inevitably find its way through the natural inlet and outlet of the Gulf ports, and a determination on the part of the West to cease business with the East would be of immediate profit to the South. Without criticising the motive, this is the result of the wrath of the West.

The position of the South in all this tempest of trade is that of an interested spectator who views the storm from a point of safety and is sure to profit from whatever may be left when the cyclone passes.

An Effort at Compromise.

Wilmington Messenger.]

The last news from Washington is more favorable to the men who are fighting for a double standard. It is talked that a compromise of some kind may be possible—that the President and the Silver advocates may come to terms. Is it possible that the President is so far gone from all sympathy with a double standard that he can be said to be meditating a "compromise" with the advocates of silver? It is given out that Voorhees, Mills, Vest, Pugh and Lindsey will endeavor "to persuade Cleveland that to repeal the Sherman law and then refuse to have any coinage of silver would make Populists out of many Democrats." It would certainly have that effect in North Carolina and other Southern States. Not many real Democrats, perhaps, would be Populists upon any measure but that of silver. They would hardly swallow the Sub-Treasury class legislation, paternalistic elephant and that other monster, the purchase and ownership of all the railroads, steamboats, telephones and telegraphs in the United States. No genuine, simon-pure Democrat has powers of deglutition equal to the swallowing of such absurdities and dynamite pills as those. They might perform the great act of swallowing a sword or of eating fire, but they could never safely get through with the deglutitory act of making the Sub-Treasury pawn-brokers plan and the paternalistic ownership scheme disappear in their capacious throats.

Senator Voorhees has prepared a compromise bill which he is anxious for the President to accept. It is said by rumor to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman law and provide for the monthly coinage of two and one half millions of silver dollars, at a ratio of nineteen to one, from the silver bullion now hoarded away in the treasury. Whether the silver men or the President will accept it is to be seen. The President will meet with great opposition in his own party if he shall be found to favor the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act and oppose any additional legislation in favor of keeping silver as a standard of values or a part of our currency. The people have been accustomed to silver all their days and desire to have it.

Senator Vest is reported as saying this: "Right now the fight in Missouri, for instance, is not between the Democrats and Republicans; it is between the Democrats and the Third party, and if we go to passing Wall street money laws the Third party will wipe us out. I have already told Cleveland this. I am in favor of repealing the Sherman law. It is stinging us to death. But we must be careful and give Western and Southern people something they half-way believe in in its place."

Men That Jump

at conclusions, are generally "off their base." Because there are numberless patent medicines of questionable value, it doesn't follow that all are worthless. Don't class Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with the usual run of such remedies. It is way above and beyond them! It is doing what others fail to do! It is curing the worst cases of Chronic Nasal Catarrh. If you doubt it, try it. If you make a thorough trial, you'll be cured. $500 forfeit for an incurable case. This offer, by World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. At all druggists; 50 cents.

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Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee. For a Lame Side, Back or Chest Shiloh's Porous Plaster will give great satisfaction.—25 cents.

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Mrs. T. S. Hawkins, Chattanooga, Tenn., says: "*Shiloh's Vitalizer 'SAVED MY LIFE.' I consider it the best remedy for a debilitated system I ever used.*" For Dyspepsia, Liver or Kidney trouble it excels. Price 75 cts.

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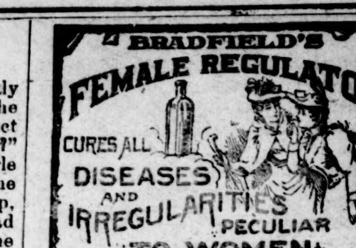

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MRS. MATILDA LARSON, Peoria, Ill.

Best remedy I have ever used for irregular menstruation. MRS. G. JETT,
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I have suffered a great deal from Female Troubles, and think I am completely cured by Bradfield's Female Regulator.
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Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion,
Without injurious medication.

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REMEMBER WE GUARANTEE A CURE and invite the most careful investigation as to our responsibility and the merits of our Tablets.

Will completely destroy the desire for TOBACCO in from 3 to 5 days. Perfectly harmless; cause no sickness, and may be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the patient, who will voluntarily stop smoking or chewing in a few days.

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During treatment patients are allowed the free use of Liquor or Morphine until such time as they shall voluntarily give them up.

We send particulars and pamphlet of testimonials free, and shall be glad to place sufferers from any of these habits in communication with persons who have been cured by the use of our TABLETS.

HILL'S TABLETS are for sale by all FIRST-CLASS druggists at $1.00 per package.

If your druggist does not keep them, enclose us $1.00 and we will send you, by return mail, a package of our Tablets.

Write your name and address plainly, and state whether Tablets are for Tobacco, Morphine or Liquor Habit.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED into purchasing any of the various nostrums that are being offered for sale. Ask for HILL'S TABLETS and take no other.

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PARTICULARS FREE.

TOBACCO HABIT EASILY CURED.

A FEW Testimonials from persons who have been cured by the use of **Hill's Tablets.**

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DEAR SIR:—I have been using your cure for tobacco habit, and found it would do what you claim for it. I used ten cents worth of the strongest chewing tobacco a day, and from one to five cigars; or I would smoke from ten to forty pipes of tobacco. Have chewed and smoked for twenty-five years, and two packages of your Tablets cured me so I have no desire for it.
B. M. JAYLORD, Leslie, Mich.

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THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:—GENTLEMEN:—Some time ago I sent for $1.00 worth of your Tablets for Tobacco Habit. I received them all right and, although I was both a heavy smoker and chewer, they did the work in less than three days. I am cured.
Truly yours, MATHEW JOHNSON, P. O. Box 45.

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THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO:—GENTLEMEN:—Your Tablets have performed a miracle in my case. I have used morphine, hypodermically, for seven years, and have been cured by the use of two packages of your Tablets, and without any effort on my part.
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12—8—92

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CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect June 25th, 1893.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Wilmington,	6:30 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	9:40 "
Leave Fayetteville,	9:50 "
Leave Sanford,	11:10 "
Leave Climax,	1:01 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	1.30 "
Leave Greensboro,	1:38 "
Leave Stokesdale,	2:26 "
Arrive N & W Jun.—Walnut Cove,	2:52 "
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	3:10 "
Leave Rural Hall,	3:40 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	5:00 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Mt. Airy,	10:35 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	11:55 "
Arrive N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	12:25 p. m.
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	12:45 "
Leave Stokesdale,	1:11 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:05 "
Leave Greensboro,	2:15 "
Leave Climax,	2:43 "
Leave Sanford,	4:38 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	6:00 "
Leave Fayetteville,	6:10 "
Arrive Wilmington,	9:25 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Bennettsville,	6:20 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	7:28 "
Leave Red Springs,	8:11 "
Leave Hope Mills,	9:06 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	9:30 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Fayetteville,	6:15 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	6:41 "
Leave Red Springs,	7:36 "
Leave Maxton,	8:15 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	9:25 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:25 a. m.
Leave Climax,	8:15 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:08 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:20 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:32 "
Arrive Madison	11:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:10 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:25 "
Arrive Greensboro,	3:00 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:15 p. m.
Leave Climax,	4:05 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:45 "

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Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED July 2nd, 1893.	No. 23. Daily.	No. 35. Daily.	No. 41. Daily.	No. 55. Daily Ex. Sunday.
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	
Leave Weldon..	12 35	9 53	5 00	
Ar. Rocky Mount	1 42	10 45	6 20	
Arrive Tarboro..	2 35			
Leave Tarboro..	12 54			
				P. M.
Lv Rocky Mount	1 42	10 45	6 20	
Leave Wilson...	2 30	11 30	7 00	2 40
Leave Selma....				3 30
Lv. Fayetteville		1 15		6 00
Arrive Florence	10 40	3 27		9 05
			A. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 30		7 00	
Leave Goldboro.	3 20		7 47	
Leave Magnolia.	4 33		8 57	
Ar. Wilmington.	6 15		10 40	
	P. M.		A. M.	

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED July 2nd, 1893.	No. 78. Daily.	No. 14. Daily.	No. 40. Daily.	No. 56. Daily Ex. Sunday.
	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Leave Florence.	5 10	7 30		6 30
Lv. Fayetteville		9 33		9 50
Leave Selma....				11 49
Arrive Wilson..		11 25		12 50
	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 30		5 00	
Leave Magnolia	11 10		6 40	
Leave Goldsboro	12 20		7 47	
Arrive Wilson..	1 10		8 34	
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	1 10	11 30	8 34	
Ar Rocky Mount	2 00	12 08	9 15	
Arrive Tarboro.	2 35			
Leave Tarboro..	12 54			
Lv Rocky Mount	2 00	12 08	9 15	
Arrive Weldon..	3 06	1 00	10 35	
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3:40 P M, Halifax 4:00 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M, Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50; returning leaves Tarboro 4:40 P. M., Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:20 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 5:30 A M, Sunday 10:00 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 12:20 P M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:00 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 8:2 P M; arrive Dunbar 9:30 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 5:30 A M; arrive Latta 7:00 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 6:00 P M and 11:30 A M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 8:20 A M and 4:00 P M, connecting at Warsaw with Nos 41, 40, 23 and 78.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

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4—6—93 tf

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